The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6924.--VOL. XLII. FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 10th instant, at Berry Park, Mrs. William Sales, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at Austenham, the wife of Frederick William Perry, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 13th instant, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. William Macquarie Cowper, James Henry Read, to the third daughter of Mr. John Aughey, of Adelaide, relict of the late Mr. John Joseph Fleetwood, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's uncle, 3, Bridge-street, Sydney, by the Rev. S. Phillips, Mr. Emanuel Jonas, of Mabaratra, Maneroo, to Esther, youngest daughter of Jacob Frankel, Esq., Melbourne, and niece of Mr. D. Peres, late of Hobart Town.

DEATHS

On the 20th of May, at Kensington, George Woolley, Esq., M.D., father of John Woolley, D.C.L., of the University of Sydney.

On the 31st May, at Bishop Stortford, Essex, England, Sarah Greer Sidergham, aged 29 years, late of Pitt-street, Redfern, and niece of Mr. R. N. Jenkins, of this city.

On the 15th of June, in London, Robert M'Intire Renwick, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Renwick, of Londonderry, Ireland, and brother of Mr. Edward Renwick, of Newtown.

On the 10th of June, at Norwood, Surrey, John Robinson, Esq., aged 86 years.

On the 22nd of June last, at Farnborough-place, Hants, England, George Farquhar Leslie, Esq., aged 20 years.

On Saturday, the 11th of August, at Casellis, Arthur Kennedy, third son of Alexander Busby, Esq., aged 6 months.

On the 15th instant, at Newtown, Elizabeth Valence, the beloved daughter of William and Elizabeth Beebag, aged 3 years and 9 months.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Riley-street, Ellen, the beloved wife of George Johnson, aged 34, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

On the 16th of August, at the residence of Mrs. Barr, No. 19, Burton-street, Albert Henry Bracher, the beloved son of Mr. William Henry Bracher, after a few hours' illness, aged 6 years and 4 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH. — The PHANTOM leaves daily. Fares, 1s; on Sundays, 1s. 6d.

Circular Quay, for Manly	10·15	2·15
Woolloomooloo, ditto	10·30	2·30
Manly for Sydney	11·30	4·30
Ditto ditto, every Monday morning at	8·15	

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES! STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, ONE SHILLING.

On and after the 1st of July, the swift and commodious steam packets plying between Sydney and Parramatta, will convey passengers at the following hours and rates:—

From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, 9 a.m., 1.15, and 4 p.m.

FARES.
Cabin ......1s. 6d. ... return tickets......2s. 6d.
Steerage... 1s. 0d. ... return tickets...... 1s. 6d.
Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM EXCURSION.— ONE SHILLING; or for the double trip, only 1s. 6d. Between SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA, daily, at the various hours advertised.

ON SUNDAY:
From Phoenix Wharf at 9 a.m., arriving in Parramatta at 10.30.
From Parramatta, at 4 p.m., arriving in Sydney at 5·30.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO
WOLLONGONG, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
ULLADULLA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN, on TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
HUNTER RIVER. — COLLAROY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN direct. — ILLALONG, THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 7 a.m.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH. — CLARENCE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 21st August, at 10 p.m.
PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 10 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The URARA for CLARENCE RIVER, on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at ten p. m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.
Office C. and R. R. S. N. Co. Wharf, Sussex-street, 16th August.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY. — The steamship WONGA WONGA, leaving Sydney on SATURDAY, will take a limited quantity of Cargo for Twofold Bay.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 13th August.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch NUMBA, H. BASTON, master, will sail on MONDAY next, 20th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to THOMAS M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, H. CAMPOUX, master, leaves the Commercial Wharf on SATURDAY EVENING.
Apply on board; or to C. BROWN, Sussex street.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner STORM KING clears at the Customs this day, and sails THIS EVENING. Apply at Market Wharf, or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The brig GOLDEN SPRING, ready to receive cargo TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Market Wharf; or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR ADELAIDE. — The fine clipper brig, BURNETT, C. SMITH (late of the Kestrel), master, is now fast loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will clear on MONDAY. Has still room for a few tons light freight, for which or passage apply on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge street.

FOR ADELAIDE Direct.—The well-known regular trader, JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to MOLISON and BLACK; or ESSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street. 9th August.

FOR TARANAKI, direct.—The brig SHAMROCK, DIXON, master, will sail on the 21st instant; is now alongside the Commissariat, Circular Quay. All engaged freight must be down Friday or Saturday.
For passage apply to R. T. FORD, Circular Quay.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader LOUIS and MIRIAM, J. VANDERVORD, commander.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND. — ☞ The A1 regular trader KATE, PHILIP JONES, commander, will commence loading at the Patent Slip Wharf to-morrow morning, and clears at the Customs on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE and FEEJEE ISLANDS, if sufficient inducement offer.—The fine fast-sailing brig SPEC, J. EEDY, master, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, 21st instant.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR THE FEEJEE ISLANDS.—The schooner SEBRUIGER will sail in about a fortnight.
For passage only apply to A. DREUTLER and CO., agents, Wynyard-lane.

FOR HONGKONG.—The American clipper ship IZAAC WALTON, L. D. SMALLEY, commander, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON (with immediate despatch).—The splendid A1 Aberdeen clipper ship RIFLEMAN, 650 tons register, JAMES DUTHIE, commander, now on her first voyage. Has all her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT and CO.

SHIP ELIZA STEWART, from LONDON.—All claims against the above vessel for cargo short landed, &c., must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by MONDAY, the 20th instant. L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, the well known schooner [illegible], about 90 tons burthen, well found, and in order for any voyage. Apply to ROBERT D. MERRIELL, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, the brigantine TRITON, 130 tons burthen. This vessel has lately undergone a thorough overhaul, and is now ready for sea. For particulars apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP VIMEIRA from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are informed that she will discharge at the Circular Wharf, and are requested to pass entries at once. All goods not cleared by noon on MONDAY, will be passed by the undersigned, landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any loss of, or damage to, cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, the Schooner CUMBERLAND, in first-rate order; carries 80 tons cargo on a light draught of water. MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

COLLIERS WANTED, Newcastle to Sydney. J. C. DIBBS, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

VESSELS wanted, to load coals, at Morpeth for Sydney; quick despatch. MOLISON and BLACK.

WANTED, a VESSEL for Hongkong, to carry 500 to 1000 tons. S. ASHLIN, agent, 159 Pitt-st. North.

BOATS.—Three SKIFFS and three DINGIES, very cheap. Harbour View Hotel, George-st. North.

FOR the DISTRESSED WIVES and CHILDREN of the men of the 12th Regiment, who are fighting in New Zealand.

Amount advertised and paid into the Oriental Bank	£75	7	0
J. C. Peters	1	1	0
J. M. Leigh	2	2	0
A Friend	0	10	0
A Friend	1	0	0
	£80	0	0

Subscriptions to this fund will be thankfully received at this Office.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF BRISBANE and CLERGY.—A special THANKSGIVING SERVICE will be held in St. James's Church, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m., after which an address will be presented to the Bishop and party, at the Church Society's house. The members of the Church of England are respectfully invited to attend.

CHRIST CHURCH.—SERMONS will be preached in this Church, on SUNDAY, 19th instant, on behalf of the Fund in aid of the Stipends for Gold Fields' Chaplains. In Morning by the Bishop of Sydney; and Evening, by the Dean of Sydney.

SMITHFIELD.—The congregation assembling in St. James's Church, are informed that the omission of the regular afternoon service on Sunday last, was occasioned by the non-delivery of a letter.

There will be divine service as usual on SUNDAY next, in the afternoon. The sermon will be preached (D.V.), by the Rev. W. HODGSON, M.A.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—Notice is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of Surry Hills Ward will be holden at noon on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Council Chambers, Redfern, for the purpose of nominating and electing one councillor, in the place of Mr. William Kennedy, resigned.
MICHAEL WILLIAMSON, chairman.
Redfern, 13th August.

HUNTER'S HILL.—ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.—The undersigned request a special MEETING of the seatholders and parties interested in the above church, on SATURDAY, 18th instant, at 7 p.m., in the vestry, to take into consideration matters of importance connected therewith.
CHARLES EDWARD JEANNERET, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, JOHN W. STREET, } Churchwardens.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—The next Conversational MEETING in connection with the above institute, will be held in the Church Society's House, Phillip-street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 21st instant, at half past 7 o'clock, when the Very Rev. the DEAN of SYDNEY will read a paper. Subject—"Dangers and Duties."
Sunday-school teachers and members of the Church of England generally are invited to attend.
A. H. STEPHENS, ALFRED COOK, } honorary secretaries.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY.—We, the undersigned, respectfully request you to convene a Public MEETING of the citizens of Sydney, to take into consideration the present unprotected state of the colony in the event of a European war, and the expediency of organising an effective armed force for its defence.

James Norton	R. B. Dalley
James Williamson	Raymond W. Beasley
S. D. Gordon	Charles St. Julian
J. de V. Lamb	William Ridley
James Hart	R. Frampton
Henry Parkes	T. G. Threlkeld
B. Mountcastle	Thomas S. Worthington
Young, Lark, and Bennett	Leopold Cooper
J. C. Laycock	James R. Fairfax
S. H. Terry	W. Macdonnell
John Alexander	James Macnamara
R. Heidsworth	Castle Mitchell
Alexander Dick	W. H. Stephens
Rowan Ronald	J. R. Willoughby
A. Ashdown	F. Hill
Samuel Cohen	J. N. Brooks
W. Harbottle	L. Castle
John Lucas	James Husband
W. C. Windeyer	B. P. Rutherford
C. W. Weekes	John Loob
J. Weston	G. C. Cooke
J. Dixon	C. J. Dick
W. Watson	Stephen Gleadall
J. Mailer	George Thornton
A. H. Macarthur	George Rowley
J. Cameron	George F. Benbow
G. Hamilton	W. K. Eyding
H. Stokes	William Teale
R. Cobb	M. Burdekin
T. M. Wright	R. S. Ross
C. V. Lamb	R. K. Macnish
H. K. Shaw	William Benbow
T. W. Smart	J. G. Raphael
Moses Moss	Edward Lord
Nicol D. Stenhouse	James Byrnes
J. Bernoastle	George T. Thornton
H. W. Makinson	Joseph Gillam
Eyre G. Ellis	J. K. Treeve
Thomas Metcalfe	W. F. M'Carthy
J. H. Plunkett	M. M'Mahon
Thomas Barker	R. Barnett
T. K. Bowden	Haley C. Bardier
Walter Allen	Edward Montagu Manning
H. Cooper	George Miller.
F. G. Garrick	

Town Hall, Wynyard-square, 14th August, 1860.

To the Hon. James Norton, Esq., James Williamson, Esq., S. D. Gordon, Esq., and the other gentlemen signing the above requisition.

GENTLEMEN—In pursuance of the above requisition, I have much pleasure in convening a public meeting of the Citizens of Sydney, to be held in the Victoria Theatre, on FRIDAY EVENING, August 17th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, for taking into consideration the matters therein referred to.
JAMES MURPHY, Mayor.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL JAMES VICKERY, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Municipality of Waverley, &c.—The undersigned residents in Waverley hereby request that you will call a public meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the dangerous condition of the Old South Head Road (from Point Piper Road to this municipality), and the best mode of causing the same to be put in a state of proper repair.

Charles St. Julian	T. G. Sawkins
John Birrell	William Spain
Walter Smith	John Forrester
George Foeq.	

Municipal Council Chambers, Waverley, August 15.

To Charles St. Julian, John Birrell, and Walter Smith, Esquires.

Gentlemen,—In pursuance of the above requisition, I have much pleasure in convening a Public Meeting; to be held in the Municipal Council Chambers, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, at half past seven o'clock, to take into consideration the matters referred to.
JAMES VICKERY, chairman.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Debate, THIS EVENING. "Would a Protective Tariff be beneficial to New South Wales?"

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.—LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY.—A Course of Lectures, on the Principles of Classification of Animals, will be commenced on WEDNESDAY, August 22nd, at half-past four, and will be continued by a Lecture every Wednesday, at the same hour. Each lecture will last one hour. Cards of admission may be obtained by application at the Museum between the hours of 10 and 4.
S. R. PITTARD, curator and Secretary.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES for the PEOPLE.—Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street.
A LECTURE will be delivered at the above place, on SUNDAY EVENING, August 19th, by the Rev. F. P. AGNEW. Subject—"Naaman the Syrian."
To commence at 7 o'clock.
Admission Free.

FOR SALE, a good Sitting PONY CART and Harness. GEORGE WATSON, 211, Pitt-street North.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BARFOOT, deceased.—NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—Notice is hereby given, that SAMUEL BARFOOT, son of Samuel Barfoot by his second marriage, is entitled to part of the estate, late of his uncle Robert Barfoot, late of Broughton, in the parish of Manchester, in Lancashire, gentleman, deceased. Samuel Barfoot the father died in 1843 at Cardiff, in Glamorgan, and at one time resided near Callington, in Cornwall, and theretofore about Curecombe, in Dorset. The said Samuel Barfoot the nephew had, among others a half-brother Theophilus Barfoot, who died near Port Louis, in the Mauritius, about 1851, and the same Samuel Barfoot was brought up after the death of his mother by his grandmother or married aunt on the mother's side, who were, it is believed, called Edmonds, and resided at or near Dartmouth, in Devon, his mother being supposed to come from about Callington. The same Samuel Barfoot went to sea; afterwards resided from about 1848 to 1852 in the Mauritius, and left there about 1852 for New South Wales, and has not been heard of since 1853, and would now be about 40 years old. The said Samuel Barfoot, if living, is requested to communicate with me, the undersigned.—Dated this 17th May, 1860.
RICHARD GIBSON, solicitor, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester, England.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Esq.—A Letter lies for you at the Bank of New South Wales.

INFORMATION is requested of the present address of Mr. FORWOOD, blacksmith, formerly living at Prospect Newer, on behalf of his sister, Mrs. SAMUEL LANGLEY. ALLEN and BOWDEN, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. HOLDEN and MACARTHY, solicitors.—JOHN GILDON HAND'S address is 30, Cumberland-street North.

MICHAEL BURNE, who left Liverpool for Melbourne by the ship Lahen, about two years since, will hear of his SISTER MARY by addressing to JOHN CROOK, harbour master, Sydney.

NOTICE.—If Captain JOHN LEITH, shipmaster, sometime sailing from Liverpool, son of Mr. JOHN LEITH, goldsmith, London, will communicate with LAUCHLAN M'KINNON, junior, Advocate in Aberdeen, Scotland, he will hear of something to his advantage; or if this advertisement shall meet the eye of any one who knows Captain Leith's address, or of his death, if he be dead, it is requested that information may be supplied to Mr. M'Kinnon. Aberdeen, Scotland, 7th June.

NEWTON RICHARD left England in August, 1839, and has not been heard of since 1846. Should this meet the eye of any person who can give information respecting him, shall be reasonably rewarded. He was known to Matthew Law, John Francis, Edward Milson, Ellen Fenton, and Mary Hay, formerly of Parramatta. Address JOHN NEWTON, Waite Hall, Clayton West, near Huddersfield, England.

STEIGENWALD.—FRANZ STEIGENWALD, from Wurzburg, Bavaria, is earnestly requested to write to his MOTHER, who is in London, and to call for a letter at the Sydney or Melbourne Post Office. Any information respecting him will be received at the HERALD Office.

TO ———, formerly EMMA BROWN, of Brixton, near London, believed to be married to a baker, name unknown, and now living at Parramatta, New South Wales. Your sister, ELIZA BROWN, is very anxious to hear from you, not having heard from you for eight years. Address ELIZA BROWN, care of Mr. Nesbit, Angaston, South Australia.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Manager and lessee, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.
15,585 persons have already witnessed the far-famed SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Ninth Night of their engagement, the most successful ever played in Sydney.
FRIDAY EVENING, August 17th,
Another fresh bill, concluding with the most successful Operatic Burlesque of the
ROSE OF CAROLINE;
or the
LOST CHILD OF ST. DOMINGO.
Box sheet open between 11 and 3 o'clock; no extra charge for booking. Prices as usual.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 18th,
There will be a GRAND PERFORMANCE by the SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, for the accommodation of families at a distance; doors open at a quarter before 2, curtain will rise at half-past 2 precisely. As a number of boxes and places have already been engaged for this occasion, it is particularly desired that for the better accommodation of patrons that application for places in the dress circle should be made as early as possible. Tickets will not be disposed of beyond the capacity of the house. Free list suspended, with the exception of the Press, on this occasion.

DANCING ACADEMY, 75, William-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S classes meet TO-DAY at 4 and 7 p.m.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY THIS EVENING, at Mr. W. CLARK'S Academy, 75, William-street.

CITY CONCERT HALL open EVERY EVENING. JOHN HOWSON and Company. A good Comic SINGER required immediately.

MR. J. CLARK'S DRESS QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING. Admission by tickets only.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS' Quadrille Party, on MONDAY next.

A MEETING of the Friends of JAMES HOGG will be held at Mr. Reddy's Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, in reference to the decision of Shorter v. Hogg.

ADVICE GRATIS.—MORNINGS, from 9 till 10. Dr. PERCY and CO., 37, Elizabeth-street North.

ALLPORT and CO., Stockbrokers, Auctioneers, and Commission Agents, Toowoomba, Darling Downs.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), may be consulted daily at his surgery, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., George-street North, first floor at Mr. M'Mahon's, perfumer, near King-street.

ADVICE GRATIS—MORNINGS, from 9 till 10. Dr. PERCY and CO., 37, Elizabeth-street North.

MEDICAL ADVICE.—Dr. D. PERCY and CO., Surgeons, may be consulted daily. Mornings, from 9 till 2; evenings, from 5 till 8; consulting fee, £1. 37, Elizabeth-street North.

NERVOUS Debility and all Impurities of the Blood cured by Dr. D. PERCY and CO.'S CORDIAL BALM OF CIRCASSIA. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. To be had at 37, Elizabeth-street, between Hunter and King streets, Sydney; and at the principal stores and wholesale houses in the colonies.

DR. HEATH, Member Royal College Surgeons, England, and Licentiate in Medicine, may now be consulted upon DEAFNESS and EYE DISEASE, at 18, Elizabeth-street North, near Hunter-street, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. His work on Deafness, &c., at NORRIE'S, chemist, Pitt-street, price 1s.

FOREIGN COINS and GOLD-DUST BOUGHT; highest price given. WILSON, jeweller, George-st.

FAMILIES VISITING ENGLAND will find all the comforts of a home at the Berners Hotel, Berners-street, London.

FISH, BOILED and FRIED, roast veal and ham, pickled pork and peas pudding, roast mutton and mint sauce, roast stuffed mutton, grilled chops and steaks, soups, and the usual magnificent variety of made dishes, pastry, &c. City Wine Vaults, George-street, JAMES SIMPSON. BILLIARD and SMOKING rooms separate.

JOHNSON and CO.'S Music Warehouse, 172, Pitt-street, has the largest stock of new and standard MUSIC in the colonies, from all the first London publishers. Catalogues and music sent post free.

KIANDRA.—Mr. CHARLES COWPER, junior, Auctioneer, Commission Agent, and General Merchant, begs to inform the public that his large and commodious stores being now finished he is prepared to receive consignments of goods for sale in any quantity.

Mr. C. also intends, after the 1st of September, to hold sales of fat cattle and horses on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and hopes by punctuality and attention to merit a continuance of the support he has already received.
Victoria Club, July 26.

MONSIEUR BERTRAND, M.R.C.S.P., Surgeon Dentist to the Imperial Court of France, has now arrived in Sydney, from the Rue St. Honoré, Paris, and may be consulted daily at his residence, 28, Wynyard-square, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MONSIEUR BERTRAND, M.R.C.S.P. Chirurgien Dentiste, à la Cour Impériale de France, vient d'arriver en Sydney, de la Rue St. Honoré, Paris, et peut être consulté tous les jours, à 28, Wynyard-square, de 10 à 4 heures.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY.—Mr. KING, patentee of King and Howland's Rotatory Quartz Crushing Mills, being now in Sydney, parties interested in, or requiring such machinery, can have an opportunity of consulting him at Mr. Fifield's, Macquarie-place; or at the Sydney Foundry, George-street.

W. WILLINGTON is making a shipment of Parcels to Messrs. Pickford and Co., for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe, per Damascus; small parcels, 1s. 148, Princes-st., Sydney.

MARIA.—TO-NIGHT, between 8 and half-past, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, by HERALD Office.

SECURE PADDOCKS for Horses, plenty of grass and water. Apply No. 98, South Head Road.

SIGNOR BAROZZO, Surgeon Dentist, formerly of Vienna, and late of No. 27, Great Ormond-street, London, may be consulted at his residence, No. 6, Jamison-street, Sydney, from 9 till 5.

CHARGES:

	s.	d.
Extraction	2	6
Stopping	5	0
An artificial tooth, in gold ...	7	6

TO DYERS.—Silk Dressing and hot-pressing Machines made to order. LEA and SON, 70, York-street.

REMOVAL.—E. HARNETT, Broker, to No. 15, Bridge-street.

REMOVAL.—BALMAIN STEAM FERRY, from Grafton Wharf to Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf.

REMOVALS.—Furniture removed by spring vans, by the hour or contract. D. BUIST and SON.

£40,000 TO LEND. R. FORBES, 78, King-street, next English and Scottish Bank.

LOST, a SET of PLANS and SPECIFICATION of a HOUSE at Paddington, for Miss Mathews. The finder returning them to 440, Pitt-street South, shall be rewarded.

DOG FOUND, of the Newfoundland breed. The owner can have the same by applying to A. DOWNIE, butcher, Pyrmont, and paying expenses. If not claimed in seven days to be sold.

£10 REWARD.—Whereas some person did wilfully and maliciously INJURE several of my MILKING COWS—viz.: one on or about the 14th of May last, and another about the 20th of May and several others since, by shooting and otherwise maiming them, the above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall give such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty person.
JESSICA KIRRVAN.
Portland Head, August 6.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP which existed between us as Wine and Spirit Merchants is DISSOLVED by effluxion of time.
(Signed) J. F. WATSON. R. B. CORKHILL.

The above Business will be carried on as heretofore, under the name of WATSON and CO., by Mr. RICHARD BLAKE CORKHILL, who will arrange all liabilities and receive the debts due to the late firm.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of BENSUSAN and HAES.—All persons having any CLAIM in the above Estate are requested to forward them to the office of Messrs. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square, on or before the 20th instant.
L. S. SPYER, S. A. JOSEPH, } Trustees.

THE TRADE are informed that the Stock of the undersigned will be continued to be SOLD at low prices during the month of August, after which it will be submitted to tender.
RAY, GLAISTER, and CO.
Five per cent. discount allowed for prompt cash.
Market-street, August 1st.

NOTICE to SOLICITORS and others.—Much inconvenience and delay having arisen in winding up the Insolvent Estates assigned to the late Adam Wilson, official assignee, and now under my control, in consequence of claims upon estates being kept back, and in some instances until after the dividends are paid,—this is to give notice that unless application shall be made to me during the current month for any legitimate demand, it cannot be recognised. JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, official assignee, Elizabeth-street.

CARCOAR.—To Madame SARA FLOWER, Vocalist, Messrs. WILKINSON, Pianist, M. GREBERT, Violinist, J. B. COLEMAN and F. SHORT, Comedians; if you do not immediately pay for your Eighteen Days' Board, Lodging, and Stabling to the undersigned, proceedings will be commenced against you. GEORGE ROWLANDS, Victoria Hotel.
Carcoar, August 6th.

TENDERS REQUIRED, for erecting a first-class HOUSE, for Mrs. Burdekin, adjoining the east side of those lately built on the north side of South Head Road. Plans at the office of O. H. LEWIS, architect, 392, George-street.

TENDERS are REQUIRED for additions to Barham House, the residence of the Hon. E. Deas Thomson. For plans and specifications apply to HENRY ROBERTSON, architect, 16, Lower Fort-street.

TO MASONS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—In consequence of an alteration in original plan for erecting a dam, at COWAN and ISRAEL'S Albion Soap Works, Johnson's Bay, fresh tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the 21st instant, by Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 178, Pitt-street, from whom plans and specifications can be obtained.

NEW MUSIC. — The VOLUNTEERS' SONG, by Harry Mackenzie. JOHNSON and CO., Pitt-st.

JUST RECEIVED.—HOME TRUTHS, being miscellaneous addresses and tracts, revised and corrected by the Rev. J. C. Ryles. Also, a supply of tracts by the same author. S. GOOLD, Depot, corner of Pitt and King sts.

TO HOTELS and FAMILIES.—For SALE, prime BACON, corn fed, sugar cured, from the station of F. H. Hargraves, Esq. Also, HONEY, in 20lb. tins.

DAVID JONES and CO. Open, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, and having re-marked their
EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE STOCK
in plain figures, earnestly request the LADIES, FAMILIES, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, to give them an early call to inspect
THEIR WINTER STOCK,
on which an EXTRA REDUCTION has been made, with the determination to clear this season.

A few prices are here quoted, and it is no exaggeration to say that no such goods have ever been offered in the colony at so low a rate.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
Black Silk Dresses, 19s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and up to 42s.—the cheapest ever offered in the colony.
Plain Colours in Glacé Silks, 45s. the full dress, in pink, sky crimson, emerald brown, drab, and all shades.
Magnificent Moire Antiques, reduced to half price.
Fancy Dresses, at 6s. 6d., 7s. 9d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.
Very superior tweed flounced robes, very full lengths.
These are one-third of their original prices.
French merinoes, wool, 1s. 10½d. and 2s. 5½d. per yard, cost in Paris 2s. 4½d. and 2s. 10d.
Ladies' cloth and fancy tweed mantles, 5s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15s.
Cloth jackets, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 14s. 6d.
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d.
French printed cashmere shawls, 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.
Furs of all descriptions at a great reduction.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
Best Paris kid gloves, 2s. 11d. per pair, with two buttons, all colours.
White French kid ditto, 1s. per pair.
Black ditto ditto, 1s. per pair.
French ditto, in straw, pink, and mauve.
PARASOLS.
Brown moire parasols, from 2s. 6d.
Fancy ditto ditto, lined, 5s.
SEWED MUSLINS.
Special attention is invited to an immense variety of Muslin collars and sleeves, from 1s. the set, all marked under manufacturer's price.
French bonnet ribbons, from 4d. per yard.
These deserve special attention, as they are reduced to prices that will sell them all by the end of this month.
DAVID JONES and CO., George and Barrack streets.

POSITIVE and FINAL SELLING OFF.—About to relinquish the retail trade.—F. PEEKS and CO., 212, Pitt-street (nearly opposite the Theatre), would inform their customers and the public that, in consequence of giving up the retail trade, they will commence, THIS DAY, to sell off the whole of their valuable and well-selected Stock of Plain and Fancy DRAPERY, &c., at mere nominal prices.
Ladies' and children's brown cloth jackets and mantles, at about half price.
Shot silks, 25s. the full dress.
Town check French glace silks, the full dress 36s. 6d.
A large stock of the best prints in the trade, all at reduced prices.
Chain plaids, at 7½d. per yard.
Striped and figured poplins, at 7½d. per yard.
Ladies' underclothing and babylinen, at a great reduction.
Also flannels, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, sheetings, Horrocks' longcloth, table-linen, damasks, diapers, hollands, huckabacks, black silks, stays, alpacas, &c., &c., at and under English invoice.
F. PEEKS and CO., 212, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Theatre.

FLOORCLOTHS. FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS.—The undersigned have just received a large and varied assortment of well-seasoned floorcloths, of the best quality, and newest patterns. JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, importers, Australian Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, King-street, Sydney.

SELLING OFF.—J. WETHERILL, Lancashire House, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.
500 pieces China matting, 8½d., best quality, worth 1s.
650 brown straw hats, 1s. 11d.; felt hats, 1s. 11d.
69 fancy bonnets, 1s., worth 4s. 6d.
147 ladies' dress caps, 1s. 11d., cost in France 6s. 6d.
460 pieces fancy tweeds, 4½d., worth 10½d.
Brown holland, 6½d.; glazed linings, 3½d.; twilled, 8½d.
Dimities, 6½d.; chintzes, 4½d.; sheeting calico, 8½d.
Bonnet ribbons, 6½d.; ribbon velvet, 18 yards, 10d.
Arabian glace lustres, 9½d.; coburgs, 6½d.; alpacas, 4½d.
French stays, 3s. 11d.; crochet cotton, 1s. per dozen.
Yard wide prints, 4½d.; cotton ticks, 6½d.
Flannel, 10½d.; good tweed for trousers, 1s. 9d.
Brown cloth for mantles, 3s. 6d., worth 6s. 9d.

THIRD WEEK.—Continuation of the Great Clearing-out Sale at Victoria House.—Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER beg to remind the public that operations under the contract for the rebuilding of their premises will positively commence on Monday, 3rd September. In the meantime, the sale will be continued, and the stock previously in reserve will be daily brought forward, and remarked at the same very low prices that have given such universal satisfaction during the first and second weeks of this unprecedented sale.

BONNETS! BONNETS!! at "La Ville de Paris."—Three cases, opened THIS DAY, decided bargains.
White geneva straw (with curtains) from 4s. 9d. each
Drab and black Italian ditto (with curtains), from 4s. 9d. each
Dunstable, whole straw, and finest quality
Tuscans, all new goods, with curtains, at one-half the usual prices.
WILLIAM PRICE, 342, George-street.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Mail Steamer Jeddo, the Clotilde BONNET. This charming bonnet is worthy of the name it bears. Vide LA FOLLET for June.
VYSE'S, Ludgate House, 405, George-street, Sydney.

MRS. AUGUSTUS VYSE begs to inform the ladies of Sydney, and the public in general, that she has just received an elegant assortment of MILLINERY and straw BONNETS, of the latest Parisian fashions, and having made arrangements for the regular monthly transmission of all the newest materials and shapes, from the well-known house of the same name in London, assures those whose orders may be entrusted to her care, that they will be promptly executed in the very best style, and at the lowest price possible. Note the address—VYSE'S millinery establishment, Ludgate House, 405, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

POSTPONEMENT.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, HENRY SELBY will not commence SELLING OFF his cheap stock of Drapery, Clothing, &c., until SATURDAY, August 18th, when the finest quality in French merinos will be sold at 1s. 10½d. per yard, 635, George-street South.

CLEARANCE SALE of FANCY GOODS and BERLIN WORK, at reduced prices.—Miss ENGEL, intending to give up business, invites her friends and the public to inspect her remaining stock of most select goods in the above line. 22, Hunter-street.

FELT HELMETS, TURBANS, and other HATS at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 319, George-street, and 61, Market-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Redan, Hats of every description, at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, George and Market streets.

A SMART active BOY, aged 15, wants a PLACE in a Grocer's shop, by the week. Direct to the care of Mr. Mitford, HERALD Office, for W. K.

A HINDOO SERVANT wishing to return to Calcutta, is anxious to give his services gratis to any party travelling to Calcutta or Point de Galle, to enable him to get home. Good references can be given; communicate with A. B., Box 104 Post Office.

BRICKS.—Wanted, about 1500 imported, or other good grey FACING BRICKS. Apply, with sample, to Messrs. REUSS and BROWNE, architects and surveyors, Pitt street.

CARPENTERS WANTED, to put up a weatherboard house; labour only. Bengal Arms, Bridge-street.

COALS.—Wanted, a Cargo of Coals. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady, just disengaged, is anxious for RE-ENGAGEMENT. Instructs in Music, French and the usual branches of English. Reference to Mr. CASTLE, Calder House, Newtown.

LOADING for Yass, Gundagai, Adelong, Cooma. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 90, Clarence-st.

LAW.—WANTED, the assistance of a GENTLEMAN fully competent to take the management in an attorney's office; no others need apply. Address L. A. C., Box 74, Post Office.

PAINTERS WANTED.—Good BRUSH HANDS. W. PARRY, 387, Castlereagh-street South.

REQUIRED, by a Lady of thoroughly active business habits, and with a perfect knowledge of its duties, a SITUATION to conduct an establishment of millinery, dress, and mantle making, silks, &c., &c., or who has no objection to take the position of saleswoman in one or more of the departments. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted, to Purchase one of W. F. Thomas' large sized Sewing Machines. Apply to JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street, Sydney.

SITUATION WANTED, in a merchant's office, as BOOKKEEPER or otherwise, by a Young Gentleman of experience. Address A. W., HERALD Office.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—WANTED, an ASSISTANT. E. AUGUSTUS, 59 King-street West.

TO IRONMONGERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as SALESMAN by a Young Man thoroughly acquainted with the trade. Address, IRONMONGER, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General FEMALE SERVANT, a short distance from town. Apply 269, George-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Foreman, Carpenter, and Joiner. Apply N. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MATE for the brig Gertrude. Apply on board, at Smith's Wharf.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, that can wash and iron well. Apply corner of King and Phillip sts.

WANTED to SELL, CHILDREN'S ARM CHAIRS, 18s. per dozen. 155, South Head Road.

WANTED, a SERVANT. Apply Mrs. D. LEVI, 237, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the country, a BOY, accustomed to drive. C. BAKER'S, Botany Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION as General Servant in a small family. Address B.Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED SHEPHERDS. Apply at the Swan-with-Two-Necks, George-street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a good Sodawater BOTTLER. Apply to Mr. ISAAC NORRIS, 304, Castlereagh-st., Sydney.

WANTED, a first-class COACH SMITH. Apply at ROBERTSON'S coach factory, Pitt-st. South.

WANTED, a respectable Young WOMAN. Apply 52, King-street West.

WANTED, a Plain COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply at 489, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. CONWAY, 456, George-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Needlewomen, Housemaids, General Servants, at Mrs. CAPP'S, King-street.

WANTED, Scheibe and fat colonial GUMS. Apply Australian Manufactory of Varnishes, 70, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, with four or five acres of ground, on the Lane Cove or Parramatta Rivers. Address F. O. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Shoeing Smith, Waiter, and Vinecresser. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

WANTED, a Man SERVANT, to make himself generally useful. R. W. MOORE, opposite Queen's Wharf.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT, for the country, one that can milk. Call at the Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable Young WOMAN as GENERAL SERVANT in a small family. For address apply THIS DAY, at the Glebe Post Office, Glebe Road.

WANTED, TWO BEDROOMS and a Sitting-room, in the neighbourhood of the Domain gates. Address X., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Address M. H., 43, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable female GENERAL SERVANT, for a small family. Apply Rose Cottage, Forbes-street, corner of Campbell-street.

WANTED, at the Royal Standard Hotel, Two generally useful Female SERVANTS, with good references. Also, an active Youth, to make himself generally useful. HENRY THOMPSON.

WANTED, a smart active LAD, who understands billiard marking, and make himself otherwise useful. Apply to J. HOURIGAN, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a Young Scotch Person, a SITUATION as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Address M. M., 97, Prince-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a practical gardener—wife, Laundress; good reference. R. H., Mr. Graham's, Market, Sydney.

WANTED, a MAN who thoroughly understands making raised Pork Pies. H. CUMMINS, 192, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GARDENER. Apply to Mr. W. BROWN, Wimbledon Hall, Bourke street, Surry Hills, before 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who can wash and iron. Apply to Mrs. BUCKLAND, Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a MAN, as Waiter and Boots. Apply at Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a respectable Female as Plain COOK and thorough LAUNDRESS. References required. 459, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Protestant preferred. 134, Prince-street, nearly opposite the National School.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, who understands millinery, a SITUATION in a Millinery Business, or a Confectioner's Shop. Apply by letter M.C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Young Lady a SITUATION as GOVERNESS to instruct in English and French and music; highest references given. Address M. M. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by an English Person, a SITUATION as NEEDLEWOMAN; has no objection to assist in the nursery. Apply to Mr. MOLONY, grocer, 144, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a Lady, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER, or any other position of trust—would take the charge of young children, and instruct them if music is not required. Address Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, as SALESMAN and COLLECTOR in the coal trade, a Person of respectability and integrity, with a knowledge of the business. A permanent situation and good remuneration offered. Apply, with references only, to H. D. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Purchase a good comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, with stabling, &c., and having water frontage; situated between Potts' Point and Rose Bay. Particulars, &c., to be left at the office of Mr. EDWARD BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

WANTED, early in September, a HOUSE, two or three miles from town, containing not less than six rooms, besides kitchen and servant's rooms, coach-house, and stable, with garden or paddock. Address FIDELIS, care of Tease and Garrett, King street.

WANTED, by two respectable English Females, SITUATIONS—one as Plain Cook or Laundress, or both in a small family; the other as Housemaid and Needlewoman, town or country. May be heard of for a week C. M., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with board, at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate.

A CARD.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, with separate apartments if required, at No. 2, O'Connell street.

APARTMENTS.—Drawing-room, Floor, &c., Furnished. No. 5, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain, Mrs. WHITE'S.

BAKEHOUSE and SHOP to LET—things complete, Hunt-street, Strawberry Hill. Apply to E. MARTIN.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one Gentleman, 157, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a quiet family; also, APARTMENTS to LET. No. 41, Prince street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two vacancies at Mrs. BIRD'S, 92, Hunter-street.

BALMAIN.—Two of Mr. BLAKE'S VILLAS to be LET or SOLD. Apply at Wallscourt Lodge.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a small verandah COTTAGE, containing five rooms and kitchen, with well of water and garden. Rent low. Apply Mr. SNASHALL, grocer, Campbell-street, Balmain.

DETACHED COTTAGE, Redfern, 7 rooms and stables.
House, Dawes' Point, 8 rooms.
Cottage, Balmain, 5 rooms and garden.
House, Woolloomooloo, 7 rooms.
House, Church-hill, 10 rooms.
W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange, corner Pitt and Bridge streets.
☞ Tenants seeking houses assisted without expense.

HANDSOME Private Suit of APARTMENTS for a Lady and Gentleman, 201, Macquarie-st. North.

IN A HEALTHY situation, TO LET, APARTMENTS, or Furnished House, consisting of sitting-room, with three bedrooms, and balcony overlooking the harbour. Separate table, with superior board. Apply for address to C. ADRAIN, King-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE (one vacancy). No. 2, Upper Fort-street.

SQUATTERS' EXCHANGE, George-street.—Three vacant OFFICES to LET; rent very moderate to respectable tenants.

TO LET, Darling House, Lower Fort-street. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

TO LET, an elegantly fitted-up MANSION, with water view. Apply to J. B. VILES, Kent-st. North.

TO LET, a four-roomed COTTAGE, in Kent-street, adjoining Steamboat Inn. Apply next door.

TO LET, a large UNFURNISHED ROOM, in a private house. 363, Castlereagh street South.

TO LET, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, North Shore, delightfully situated. Apply to Postmaster, North Shore.

TO LET, the Upper Part of a HOUSE with a side entrance at a very low rent. Apply at Messrs. D. and S. M. LEVI, importers of Fancy Goods, 237, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a handsome town RESIDENCE, in Hyde Park, late in the occupation of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. For particulars apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Hunter-street.

TO LET, those central Business Premises, 391, George-street; now in the occupation of Mr. H. Dixson, tobacconist. For particulars apply to A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

TO LET, on the Glebe Road, a comfortable and respectable DWELLING-HOUSE, of seven rooms and kitchen, with verandah and balcony floors. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE, 183, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, the COTTAGE, in Elizabeth-street, adjoining Wentworth-place, containing five rooms, pantry, kitchen, &c. Apply to Mr. BAYNES, on the premises; or to JOHN LACKEY, Parramatta.

TO LET, No. 456, Pitt-street, a comfortable HOUSE of eight rooms, kitchen, cellars, 2-stall stable, and coachhouse; has just been put into thorough repair; rent moderate. Apply to J. WILLIAM BROOKES, No. 11, Exchange.

TO LET, at Mudgee, the STORES formerly occupied by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Charlton. They are well situated for business. For particulars apply to Messrs. J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square, Sydney; or Mr. THOMAS E. MILLS, Mudgee.

TO LET, a good FAMILY RESIDENCE, with or without coach-house and stable, situate in Cleveland-street, corner of George-street, and directly opposite St. Paul's Church. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, auctioneer, house agent, &c., 95, Elizabeth-street North; or Redfern-street, Redfern.

TO LET, Belgrave-terrace, Upper Forbes-street, HOUSE, with seven rooms; water laid on. Also, in Criterion Chambers, corner of King and Castlereagh-street, OFFICE, on second floor; large PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, with skylights, and large cellars, lofty and well drained. Apply to ALLEN and BOWDEN, 124, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a moderate rent, the most comfortable COTTAGES in Sydney. The above are situated in a healthy neighbourhood, and are unequalled for cleanliness and thorough drainage. The yards are cleaned out weekly, a copious supply of water to each house, and all taxes paid. Respectable families will find these cottages most desirable places of residence. The rents from 11s. to 20s. per week. Enquire at WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, a respectable Family RESIDENCE, No. 390, Pitt-street South, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' apartments, out offices, paved yard, water, and every convenience; has been newly fitted up, and ready for immediate occupation. Also a good Business PREMISES, at the corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, with shop, cellarage, and replete with every other requisite for carrying on an extensive trade, being near the Railway terminus. Apply before 10 or after 2 o'clock, to Mr. PLOMER, 418, Castlereagh-street South.

VACANCIES for Two Gentlemen, at 21, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

No. XI.

AMMONIA, AND OTHER COMPOUNDS OF NITROGEN—SULPHUR—CHLORINE—PHOSPHORUS.

NITROGEN is a very important element in relation to agriculture. It enters very largely into the composition of all animal substances, and constitutes that portion of vegetable food which very materially contributes to the formation of flesh. We shall have to refer to this when we come to the consideration of organic chemistry; but it may be instructive here to trace the steps by which this gaseous element is transformed into a portion of the living animal.

Ammonia is the principal source from whence plants derive their supply of nitrogen. Cold water is capable of absorbing as much as 500 times its own volume of ammonia; and, as this gas is abundantly given off into the atmosphere by various natural and artificial processes, every shower of rain brings down a supply of it in solution, and in a condition fitted for absorption by the rootlets of plants. Although the absolute amount of ammonia in the atmosphere at any one time is, comparatively, exceedingly minute, yet in the aggregate it is sufficient to supply, to a great extent, at least, the wants of the vegetable kingdom. Liebig says, "The quantity of food required by animals for their nourishment increases or diminishes in the same proportion as it contains more or less nitrogen." Plants obtain a great part of their nitrogen from the ammonia which exists in the air: the nitrogenous principles of plants used as food by animals contribute to the formation of albumen, fibrin, and other animal matters, of which nitrogen constitutes an important part; man, the omniverous animal, appropriates for his food, the products both of the animal and vegetable kingdom:—and thus a material portion of our poor bodies, about which many of us are so anxious, once existed in the atmosphere as a gas! We may thus be led properly to estimate the value of *small matters* in the scheme of creation; since of such importance is an atmospheric ingredient, the whole amount of which in upwards of eleven thousand cubic feet of air has been estimated to be about one grain.

Ammonia is not the only compound of nitrogen deserving notice in a treatise on agricultural chemistry. Although, as we have before observed, there appears to be no affinity existing between oxygen and nitrogen as they are associated in the atmosphere, yet when a compound already containing nitrogen is decomposed, we find in some instances not only the formation of ammonia, but also a compound of oxygen and nitrogen called nitric acid, which is possessed of extraordinary powers as a decomposing agent; it consists of one equivalent of nitrogen and five of oxygen. Nitric acid is never found naturally in a free state, but always in combination with some base; it forms a numerous class of salts called nitrates, which will be described under their respective bases. Nitric acid acts very powerfully on all organic bodies, decomposing them and causing their elements to enter into new combinations. Although it has a strong affinity for bases, yet there are other acids which are strong enough to expel it from its combinations, and we are thus enabled to obtain the free acid. Sulphuric acid is one of these, and when poured on a nitrate it releases the nitric acid in the form of a very acrid vapour, which, when condensed in cold water, constitutes the intensely sour and corrosive liquid known as aquafortis or the nitric acid of commerce.

There are three other elementary substances deserving notice which, although possessing little interest in themselves are, like nitrogen, chiefly of importance from the compounds which they form by combining with other substances. These are sulphur, chlorine, and phosphorus.

Every one is familiar with the properties of sulphur. It is found both pure and in combination with various metallic substances, as in the ores of copper, lead, zinc, mercury, &c. The compounds of sulphur chiefly demanding notice here are the combinations it forms with oxygen and hydrogen.

When sulphur is burnt in the air, in combining with the oxygen, it forms sulphurous acid, which is a transparent gas, readily absorbed by water and possessing a strong suffocating smell. This gas is rather heavier than common air, is poisonous when breathed, and extinguishes the flame of combustible matters. It does not form any important compounds when combined with bases, but possesses powerful bleaching properties. It consists of one equivalent of sulphur and two of oxygen; and bears the same relation to sulphuric acid that carbonic oxide does to carbonic acid.

When sulphur is burnt in connection with nitrate of potass (saltpetre), it is supplied with more oxygen than could be obtained by merely burning it in air, and is then converted into sulphuric acid; and the fumes produced by the combustion, being condensed in cold water, forms what is called oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid. This acid consists of one equivalent of sulphur and three of oxygen. It is a heavy and very corrosive fluid, and decomposes readily both vegetable and animal substances by abstracting and combining with some of their elements, and causing others to enter into new combinations. With the bases it forms a numerous class of compounds called sulphates.

Sulphur also combines with hydrogen under certain conditions and forms sulphuretted hydrogen, a transparent gas possessed of a very nauseous smell, by which it may be readily detected. The presence of this gas causes the offensive odour of putrefying substances, and as it is very soluble in water, the drainage from sewers is generally impregnated with it. Being a very poisonous gas, it is desirable to disperse it by ventilation and other means.

Chlorine is an element which is never found but in combination with some other substance. It is a transparent gas, of a greenish-yellow colour, and produces great irritation in the lungs if but a small quantity be breathed, even when mixed with a considerable amount of air. It possesses bleaching powers in a much greater degree than sulphurous acid, and is largely used for the purpose in cotton and paper works. It is also a powerful disinfectant, not only destroying offensive odours, but even acting on those mysterious agencies existing in the atmosphere by which contagion is communicated to an extent which renders them almost innoxious. Chlorine readily combines with metals and other substances, forming a class of bodies called chlorides; when in combination with hydrogen, it forms a peculiar compound called hydrochloric or muriatic acid, which, by combining with bases, forms a series of salts called muriates.

Phosphorus, in many respects, resembles sulphur. It has so strong an affinity for oxygen that, if exposed to the air, it slowly combines with it, and is converted into phosphoric acid—a white solid substance, very soluble in water and readily combining with bases to form a class of salts called phosphates. The most interesting compound of phosphorus to the agriculturist is phosphate of lime, which will be described in its proper course. This substance is an important ingredient in the bones of animals and of most organic substances.

MUNICIPAL SEPARATION OF COOK AND FITZ ROY WARDS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Considering the gross neglect by the corporation of the above-named wards, the frightful state of nearly all the leading thoroughfares therein, cannot, by the want of blue metal, and last, though not least, the fact that although the residents of the lanes thereof are equally liable with those of the "main" thoroughfares to the payment of taxes, they do not derive the slightest benefit therefrom, inasmuch as our municipal Solons obstinately refuse to "mend their ways," it occurs to me, as an old resident of Fitz Roy Ward, that the ratepayers of that and Cook Ward would best promote the municipal welfare thereof by separating themselves from the incapables of Wynyard-square.

A RATEPAYER.

Sydney, August 14th, 1860.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your daily columns are full of disputes between the journeymen and master bakers of this city,—the former, through their advocates, complaining of all sorts of oppression,—the latter, contradicting, and asserting that on the whole the journeymen are not an ill-used body. In your report of the speeches of the master bakers, several of them expressed a willingness to adopt any system which would ameliorate the condition of the workmen, and at the same time prove practicable; but they appeared very sceptical as to any such plan being feasible. Now I would suggest to these gentlemen that the readiest way to free themselves from any cause of complaint—except, perhaps, that outcry always raised when machine supersedes hand labour—would be to use Dr. Dauglish's newly-patented bread-making machine, in which the flour is not allowed to ferment, as no yeast is used—thus striking at the evil direct. Carbonic acid gas is forced into the flour, and no fermentation is required. The bread thus made is not only more wholesome than that leaven by fermentation; but, as mentioned in a late number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a loaf, fourteen days old, is to the taste much fresher and sweeter than one made forty-eight hours by the old method. By using these machines, we should never have sour loaves in the hottest season; and as the bread keeps fresh so long, all night work, except to a small extent, would be abolished; thus the public would be benefited by the introduction of better bread, and the trouble of the journeymen much alleviated.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

F.

Sydney, August 10th.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—LECTURE ON SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The war mania in England has raged for some considerable time to a ludicrous extent, and had there its advocates amongst the hireling ministers of the State Church, and possibly in the partial darkness amongst other sections of the nominal Church; and considerable agitation is going on here in order to compass the same object—volunteer warriors against imagined enemies. It must, however, be a cause of deep sorrow and pain to every section of the true Church of Christ, that any person professing to be a minister of the gospel of peace should be so far blinded to the whole spirit of the New Testament and its fruits—which are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. Let us now glance at some of the fruits of the worldly, fleshly, ambitious war spirit—viz., hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, MURDERS, revelling, and such like, and they who do such things shall not inherit the Kingdom of God.

"Havelock, or religion in the school, camp, and battlefield." A strange subject, indeed, for the young Christians of Sydney, by one, too, who ought to both practice and preach peace on earth and good-will to men, and not war, with all its barbarous and unmitigating horrors; love and not hate, submission and meekness, and not resistance and violence. What a contrast does this lecture present to the sermon of our Saviour on the Mount—"I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that despitefully use you and persecute you." And again, "Resist not evil, but overcome evil with good; bless and curse not," with many similar injunctions, which were to be carried out by his followers—i.e. Christians, all over the world, not excepting the Crimea, India, or elsewhere. In short, Christians had no right in either of these places, but as humble advocates of the Gospel, or on the peaceable prosecution of International commerce.

I am aware that during the last and present century some five or six individuals in the British army have made some marked profession of Christianity; but alas! what are these (even if genuine) in *comparison* to the uncountable myriads of human *beings* dragged from the most degraded and dissolute class of men, and who have been cut off wreaking with revenge, chafed on and heated with every fiendish passion; weigh this state of things, terrific to contemplate, with the value of one never-dying soul, and say dispassionately, truthfully, is it possible for Christianity and warfare to exist together?

The first of the six individuals alluded to bears faithful testimony bearing upon our question. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Blackader, in 1710 to 1720, who fought under the Duke of Marlborough, says, page 213 of his own life, "It is a sad thing to be in the army, where one has not confidence to pray for success, and dare not seek it with faith." Had this worthy carried out practically this Christian principle he would have left the army. Next, we have Colonel James Gardiner, who, but for this unlawful and unchristian profession, might have been a good Christian; but in him as well as some of the others the threat of our Lord was verified, "he that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword;" he was slain by his own countrymen, in Scotland, 1745. Next in succession is Hedley Vickers, of Crimean celebrity, whom the war party declared to be "every inch a Christian and every inch a soldier." This I can only admit when the declarations of Christ are abrogated. Then, lastly, the subject of the present lecture, "Religion in the camp and battle-field"—what a subject to such an audience—the Young Men's Christian Association! "Offences will come, but woe to him through whom the offence cometh." Should not the Christian band of young men in Sydney have been faithfully told the Christian's weapons are not carnal—not the outward implements and engines of havoc and destruction—but spiritual. The sword of the Spirit, the shield of faith, the breastplate of righteousness, and the helmet of salvation. It is utterly impossible for a Christian in this armour to commit any act of violence, much less be a paid instrument of destruction to his fellow mortals. For hath not God created of one blood all mankind, to dwell (peaceably) upon the face of the earth. Neither let us forget that our God is almighty—that he can and will shield us from harm, corporeally and spiritually, in the day of trial. "Who shall harm you if ye be followers of that which is good." If a soldier cannot pray that he may valiantly slay his brethren of the same common family and blood, how can he be a Christian? May it not be said, and with truth too, of the whole world of fighting men, general and individual, wholesale and retail, from the multiplied mutilated murders of the battle field to the solitary case of the murderer of one (awfully taught by a nation's example), including the principals of the late pugilistic contest, Sayers and Heenan, of that brutal exhibition, and that vast concourse of spectators of all grades of society, from the (misnamed) nobility and representatives of a nation's interests, including clergymen, pickpockets, and vagabonds, may not be said,—Ye are of your father the devil, and his works ye do! Satan, it is admitted, is the author of all evil; that war is not the least evil all will acknowledge.

We again question, can a soldier pray? Yes, he may even pray. How?

THE WARRIOR'S PRAYER.

The morning broke, the glorious sun arose
Gilding all nature—even nature's foes
Up starts the warrior, full of health and life
With heart and hand both ready for the strife.
The muster's called, and every name is there,
But hark! the signal—'tis the hour of prayer.
Of prayer! oh! mockery! and will they dare
In such a cause, to bend the knee in prayer!
What will they pray for? How their hopes express?
What are the deeds they ask of heaven to bless?
I almost tremble, while I humbly dare,
To put in its true sense, the Warrior's Prayer:
"Give, O Lord, such power and strength to-day,
That thousands of thy creatures we may slay;
May drive our horses' hooves thy image o'er,
And dye our hands and swords in brethren's gore;
May crush their trembling souls out in the dust,
And for this work, Lord, in thy aid, we trust.
And if a glorious victory we gain,
We'll count in triumph o'er the thousands slain,
And sing 'Te Deum' on the battle plain."

During the first and second century of the Christian era, no Christian could bear arms or become a soldier. I believe not until after the corruption of the church of Christ, under the auspices and patronage of Constantine the Great, when the craft of the heathen priesthood was not only in danger, but, like Othello's occupation, gone. They, to maintain their position, embraced, or rather feigned to embrace, the new and fashionable doctrine, and thus introduced forms, figures, and ceremonies of their old system, adverse to the simplicity of the gospel. Thus corruption upon corruption increased and prevailed through many centuries, called the dark ages, and we are even yet stumbling at midday as in the night, calling darkness light and light darkness; and good evil and evil good, down to the present time. How is it that this state of darkness yet prevails? There is a cause. How long have we been vainly praying for the coming of God's kingdom? which cometh not with observation, for behold saith the apostle Paul, "the kingdom of Christ is within you." Our Saviour said also, "My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight." We also pray that the Lord's will may be done on earth as in heaven. Is there war in heaven? Why therefore do we not obtain the object of our prayers? Is it that we ask and receive not, because we ask amiss without faith, for if we ask in faith, nothing wavering, I believe we shall receive from the Lord an answer to our petitions, but there must be no wavering, for let not him that wavereth think that he will receive anything of the Lord. Here lies the cause of the present deplorable state of the Christian Churches.

From whence come wars and fightings among us? Come they not of the fleshey lusts of ambition? We ask, and receive not, because we ask amiss, or whatsoever is not of faith is sin. I believe the pure religion of the New Testament, faithfully practised, will accomplish individual and universal reformation, sanctification, and salvation. And the good time is hastening when we shall "beat our swords into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks. When nation shall not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more. When the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of God and of his Christ."

P.S.—Signal courage of an early Christian, twenty-one years of age. Maximilian, a young Roman, was strongly urged from day by day, by Dion, the pro-consul of Rome, to take arms and become a Roman soldier. Mark his reply! "I am a Christian, and cannot fight." Dion resorted to every means of persuasion and threats, but in vain, Maximilian was indeed a Christian, established upon the sure foundation, he was firm and resisted unto death,—a noble martyr in a glorious cause. Dion sentenced him to be cut to pieces with the sword. Maximilian calmly thanked God, adding "my soul will live with Christ the Lord."

Follow his example, ye young men of the Christian Association, and like him you will be more than conquerors through Christ. Greater is He that is in you than he that is in the world. Greater also is he that ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city. In conclusion, I again reiterate, that we had no right, either in the Crimea or in India, but as faithful missionaries or honest traders, in which case India would, ere this, have been partially, if not wholy, Christianized.

A. D.

SELF-DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I perfectly agree with the remarks which appeared in the HERALD a few days back, as to the necessity of something being at once done to establish a Volunteer force in this colony; we know not how soon such a force may be required, and it must be regarded as a shame and a disgrace that New South Wales, the oldest of all the Australian colonies, should be the very last to provide the means of self-defence. Should any disruption take place, into which England may be forced, we may be almost sure that a visit of a hostile nature will be paid us, and as we have neither weapons in our hands, nor knowledge to use them if we had, we should be at the mercy of any enemy who might come down upon us, however raw, undisciplined, and inexperienced his men might be. I have been a resident in the colony for about seven years, during which period I have endeavoured to bring under the notice of the public by means of entertainments in manly exercises, and in other ways the desirableness of acquiring a knowledge of the use of arms, but hitherto all my endeavours have been met with the most aesthetic unconcern. The general impression seems to be that we are perfectly safe, and that nobody will molest us; but I beg to one for that safety does not consist in supposing ourselves to be so, but in being prepared for the worst that may happen. I have made the practice of arms my study through life, and I have no hesitation in saying that the system which I have perfected, of using both the sword and the bayonet, is the best, the most expeditiously acquired, and the most efficient in real warfare that has been laid down by any one up to the present time. As a proof of this I may here observe that neither in England or America, or in any of these colonies, where I have had the honour of contending against men of every nation have I ever been beaten either with the foil, the broadsword, or the bayonet, and I hold testimonials from some of the first men born in England and the colonies as to my proficiency, and the excellency of my system. Previous to my coming to this colony I was engaged in the year 1850, by Sir Frederick Fitz-Clarence, Commandant of the Garrison at Portsmouth, to drill a number of the garrison men, which I did to the entire satisfaction of Sir Frederick.

In 1851, I was engaged in instructing one hundred gentlemen at Hastings, in the practice of the Minie rifle, together with the use of the bayonet. On one occasion, during my lessons, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Paulet, of the Grenadier Guards, entered the room and witnessed the performances of my pupils for some considerable time before I was aware of their presence. At length the Duke enquired how long the parties had been at drill, and who was their instructor? On being informed, his Grace did me the honour to publicly compliment me in the room, on the efficiency of my system, and expressed his utter astonishment that civilians could have acquired in so short a time (a month) so thorough a knowledge both of the bayonet and the firearm. I am also the holder of the gold medal given at Holland Park, in 1851, for the best bayoneteer and swordsman, which was open to the whole world, and in which I contended against experienced men from nearly every nation in Europe, and among them the celebrated M. Le Boucher, Maitre d'Armes of the Polytechnic institution at Paris. As is well known, I also hold the gold medal given at the first Australian tournament at Dawes' Point on which occasion my system was shown to considerable advantage in the fact that two of my pupils successfully competed on the very spur of the moment with an officer and a seaman of the French man-of-war then lying in the harbour. I may here also allude to my engagement with Lieutenant Saunders of the 77th Regiment, in the School of Arts. Lieutenant Saunders, who had been in the Austrian service, was considered by his regiment to be one of the first bayoneteers of the day, and every expectation was formed by his Colonel and brother officers that he would be able to beat me, and, indeed, he was one of the best against whom I ever contended; but it may be recollected by many who were present on the occasion that, after going through one exercise, in which I handled the bayonet and Lieutenant Saunders the broadsword, he publicly declared before the whole audience that it was of no use for him to contend against me, for he could not touch me at all. When he took the bayonet and I the sword the result was nearly the same; and when we contended with each other bayonet to bayonet, out of seven hits I obtained four to the Lieutenant's three,—that is to say, I struck him seven times while he struck me but three. I am quite willing that my system should be tested by a committee of gentlemen selected for that purpose, provided that, should my system be approved of by such committee, I shall in the event of a volunteer or militia force being raised be recommended to his Excellency the Governor-General for appointment of master of arms to such force, and that under any circumstances, whether approved or disapproved, each of the committee shall pledge himself not to divulge the system which I shall lay before them. Or I will undertake to train a number of gentlemen who have never before handled a weapon, for one month, and they shall then contend against an equal number taken from all ranks, civil or military, that may be chosen to stand before them. I may here observe that this exercise is of the very greatest importance. In case of actual engagement in these days all fights may be decided by hand to hand combats; it is of very little consequence how well a man may shoot, how sure he may be of hitting his mark at 500 or 800 yards distance, his enemy may not stop at that respectable distance to be killed; he may take advantage of trees, works, natural unevenness of the ground, and others of a similar nature to sneak upon his opponent, or he may boldly run upon him; in either event without a perfect mastery of the bayonet or the sword, the life of the man who depends upon his fire-arm alone is sacrificed. This is the opinion of many eminent military writers, and in fact everything convinces me of its truthfulness. I will here, with your permission, give a short extract from an article which appeared in a late number of the SATURDAY REVIEW, a journal whose opinion on matters of this kind is of no mean character. The writer, speaking of the training of volunteers, says:—"We would therefore urge upon them that they should diligently practise, under competent instructors, some simple system of bayonet exercise, resembling in principle those so much adopted in the French army. It will be found that they will thus obtain an agreeable variety of drill, which may be carried on either in doors or abroad, and without any of that danger to neighbours and spectators which may possibly be apprehended from the earliest efforts of inexperienced and careless marksmen. It is not easy to exaggerate the advantages which would result from a steady perseverance in such exercise. It would give the Volunteers a command of their weapons and a confidence in using them which nothing else could give. Every one can imagine how strange and awkward a sword must feel in the hand of a worthy householder who is roused at midnight to resist burglars, and holds, for the first time, in resolute but unaccustomed grasp, a weapon which he has never been taught to use. Now, there is just as much difference between a skilful and an untaught hand when it wields the bayonet. The exercise which is intended to give the necessary skill ought to be practised regularly until the Volunteer has ceased to be conscious of the weight, and has become fully alive to the capabilities of his rifle and fixed bayonet. When he has reached this point he will find that the instruction he has undergone tends to render him more strong and active, to open his chest, to give vigour to his arm, and lightness and firmness to his position; and, whether he walks or stands, the benefit which he has derived from his training will be evident to himself and to all who look at him. Let a company of Volunteers resolve to practice the prescribed movements of bayonet-drill half-an-hour daily for a month, and their verdict will be decisive as to its utility. We would be content to rest the question upon the improved manner in which such a company would perform its ordinary drill, and upon its more soldierly appearance, derived from the exercise it had gone through."

I have thought it desirable to make these observations in consequence of the anxiety I see now springing up in the public mind on the subject of SELF DEFENCE in this colony; and I shall be greatly obliged if you, Sir, will have the kindness to give them publicity through the medium of the HERALD.

I remain, Sir, yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE PARKER.

August 14th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have just read in your paper of this date, the report of the trial of Mr. Archibald Sellar Hamilton, for inciting William House to disinter the bodies of two men who had been executed and were buried in the Church of England burial-ground, in East Maitland; and, whilst there can be no doubt that the act for which Mr. Hamilton was put upon his trial is an indictable offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, it appears to me that your report of the evidence discloses the fact that an offence of as high a nature, and as injurious to society, had been committed by one of the witnesses for the prosecution; and although brought prominently before the committing magistrates and the Crown prosecutor, it has been allowed to pass unnoticed.

As a dead body is not the property of anyone, I presume that to disinter it is declared a crime punishable by our laws only on the ground that to do so is contrary to common decency, and shocking to the general feelings and sentiments of mankind.

It must, I think, also be admitted, that Christianity is a part of the law of England, binding upon her Majesty's subjects in this colony; and if I am right in these assumptions, it appears to me to be a legitimate conclusion that what is contrary to common decency and shocking to the general feelings and sentiments of a Christian community, is an offence against the law.

Does your report of the trial disclose any such case? It is stated that the Rev. J. A. Graves' testimony was that he recollected the executions of Jones and Jim Crow, that he was present at their burial, and read the service over Jones.

Mr. Graves is a clergyman of the Church of England, and it must therefore be understood that the service referred to is "the order for the burial of the dead," to be found in the Book of Common Prayer, which is required to be used at the burial of all persons, excepting those who have died unbaptised, excommunicated, or had laid violent hands upon themselves. These are the only exceptions, and where it is the duty of a clergyman to read the burial service, he is bound to read it as it is, without any omission or interpolation whatever.

In this service the clergyman is required to say "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, of his great mercy, to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother, here departed, we, therefore, commit his body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life." &c. And again, after the body has been deposited in the grave, the clergyman is required to say, "Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh are in joy and felicity, we give thee hearty thanks for that it hath pleased Thee to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world," &c.

Now, Sir, if the crime consists in the indecency of the Act, and its being shocking to the general sentiments of the community, permit me to ask whether the offence for which Mr. Hamilton was indicted, or the conduct of the clergyman in publicly using such language at the burial of one who had so far violated the laws of God and of his country, that the law had declared that he was no longer fit to live upon the earth, but should be exterminated as a monster and a bane to human society—had set a mark of infamy upon him, and put him out of its protection—is more indecent, more revolting to our sentiments and feelings as a Christian community?

I do not know, but I cannot believe that it is imperative upon a clergyman to use this service indiscriminately over all persons, however infamous may have been their lives, upon whom the sentence of excommunication has not been officially pronounced.

I cannot believe that the beautiful, sublime, and affecting language of the burial service, which was intended to afford instruction and consolation to the sorrowing friends assembled round the grave, was intended to be said at the grave of any but those who were members of the Church, and whose consistent lives afforded ground for the sure and certain hope which it expresses. It cannot be that it was intended to compel a clergyman upon an occasion so solemn, to do violence to his own conscience, and hypocritically to declare that he entertained hopes which he did not entertain, and which he believed the holy Scriptures would not warrant, and to give to God hearty thanks for that which he did not believe to be a merciful deliverance. If I should be mistaken in my views, and if it is imperative upon clergymen to use this language over all persons indiscriminately—although, with regard to some, their only well-founded assurance may be that their resurrection will not be to eternal life—then it may be a convenient time to suggest to the members of the Church of England the propriety of having such provision made in their Synod Bill as will enable the Synod to relieve the clergymen from the solemn mockery to which I have referred.

I am, &c.,

Sydney, 14th August.

THE RUFFIANISM IN HYDE PARK.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Having had occasion, this afternoon, twice to pass the broad walk in Hyde Park, I was surprised and disgusted at seeing each time, a party of young ruffians, of from sixteen to eighteen years of age, dressed with vulgar smartness, accosting in the most impertinent manner every young female they came near. If ladies passing appeared too respectable for a familiar style of blackguardism, some insulting remark about their person or dress was indulged in.

The gangs of ruffians were distinct: the leader of the one amusing themselves at half-past three, was a small sized sallow-complexioned vagabond, wearing long greasy hair, Yankee fashion—the most offensive of the gang outraging decency at half-past four, was a tall red-haired youth, with freckled face; he, and almost all the rest, wearing light coloured leathern belts.

I am thus minute as to their personal appearance that others may be able to identify them in case of their being apprehended.

Hyde Park is so invaluable as a place of recreation for young persons and children, that few perhaps will dissent with me in thinking that they should be protected from outrage of this nature. Had a policeman been in sight, I certainly should have given the fellows in charge, and have carried the thing out. No father can be content that his children should hear the language villains of this sort are likely to utter: and if, as I suspect, this is not an uncommon occurrence, it is to be hoped the police authorities will look to it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

SPECTATOR.

Sydney, 15th August.

SUBORDINATE APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—While abuse of patronage and official corruption are confined within their legitimate sphere, and are exercised solely for the purpose of strengthening the position of any particular political party which may happen for the time being to be predominant, the general public have little room to complain; this species of consolidation (if I may so apply the term) being one of the recognised resources on which a minister is supposed to fall back when he finds his power waning or his parliamentary influence in danger of subsiding. Thus, Sir, no surprise is excited when we see parliamentary supporters elevated to judgeships and other lucrative appointments under the Government; nor do the public evince very prolonged astonishment at the spectacle of a representative resigning his seat to accept of some office of emolument which the ruling party may have at disposal, such proceedings, as I have before remarked, are legitimate, and have been in operation for a long series of years both in this country and in England. Many persons unacquainted with public life may regret the fact, and argue that there is no reason why jobbery and corruption should necessarily form an element in the education of a statesman; but with these I am not disposed to open up any controversy. Their reasonings may appear sound and conclusive enough to the ear; but in practice I venture to say they would be found wholly inapplicable. We have no secret service fund here, and therefore corruption and abuse of the public patronage are the sole capital which a Minister of the Crown has at his command. But, Sir, while this species of jobbery is palliated and defended the public have never ceased to demand that in all subordinate appointments in the public service, efficiency and experience should be the only passports to promotion. And until the advent of the present liberal Ministry, this condition was scrupulously observed. In cases of vacancy, the officer next in point of merit succeeded as a matter of course, and the hope of ultimate promotion thereby became a stimulus to the employés in all the various departments of the Government. Recently, however, a new system has been inaugurated; and vacancies do not now fall, as they should, to those who are most competent to fill them, but to gentlemen who are in most cases wholly unacquainted with the duties which they are called on to discharge, and whose appointments may be traced not to individual merit, or even to personal solicitation on their own part, but more frequently to improper influence, or a dexterous manœuvre undertaken for the purpose of providing for some needy hanger-on, who has perhaps a friend in the House. Two or three of these unfair and ill-judged appointments have recently been promulgated through the columns of the GAZETTE. I would allude more particularly to the clerkship of Petty Sessions for the city of Sydney. This office, as you are doubtless aware, became vacant about a month since by the retirement of Mr. George Warburton, who had served in the department for nearly twenty years. The other clerks of the Court must have naturally supposed that one of their own number would have been chosen to fill the vacancy, and that they would all of them have consequently advanced a step in virtue of their relative terms of service. This belief was strengthened, too, by the fact that until lately it was imagined that a knowledge of the duties pertaining to the office, was in some degree essential. But instead of awarding the appointment to the person who might be supposed from his lengthened service to have a claim on the consideration of the Government, a gentleman from the Colonial Secretary's office has been chosen, and enters upon the discharge of duties totally foreign to those with which he has been familiar before; the just claims of the clerks in the department are ignored; their long servitude and intimate acquaintance with the details of the department are overlooked, and they have the mortification of seeing an official placed over their heads, who cannot possibly have had superior claims, and whom they will possibly have to instruct in the performance of his numerous and onerous duties. I do not complain, Mr. Editor, of the gentleman who has been chosen, on personal grounds. He has been for many years a faithful and efficient servant, and doubtless well merits promotion and increase of salary. But that promotion and that increase should have accrued, I submit, in the department in which he served, and where his services would have been of more real benefit to the community than they are likely to be, for some months at least, in his present position. And I cannot help thinking that in this and other appointments which I could name, the Executive have not pursued a wise or consistent course by overlooking the claims of old and experienced servants, and leading them to the reflection that however industrious or deserving they may be, their recommendations have no weight when the state of parties may haply require that the friend or acquaintance of some partisan has to be provided for.

I remain yours, &c.,

VINDEX.

August 15.

To the Editor of the Herald.

"But placed in all thy charms before me,
All I forget but to adore thee."
Byron's Ode to Woman.

SIR,—As I may presume that you are no misogynist, I am sure that you will defend the cause of the fair sex, when their rights, privileges, and pleasures are infringed upon by rough, uncouth, unmannerly, and lazy hounds, in the shape of men. On Tuesday last—the first fine day during the last three weeks or a month—several parties went to hear the band play in the Botanical Gardens, and during the time intervening between each performance, to take a stroll on the greensward. Of course, the weaker vessels might become fatigued, and would wish to sit down to take rest; and I believe the seats in the Botanical Gardens, in the immediate neighbourhood where the band plays, were set with a view to this particularly. As a matter of course, if the seats were not occupied, gentlemen have a right to sit; but when any members of the opposite sex came near the seats, the gentlemen, through politeness and gallantry, would give place to them.

However, on the day mentioned above, I know that, in more than one instance, men (I would not prostitute the word by saying gentlemen) refused to give way to the ladies—they were such, for I knew them. One party had walked some three or four miles to hear the band, and actually, when tired—("O, shame to man")—they could not get a seat, for there were so many occupied by the polite "lords of Creation."

Hoping you will insert this in your valuable journal, and that it may be a hint to selfish man,

Believe me, yours truly,

JUSTUS.

16th August.

AN HOURLY NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Truly I am a most ill-used citizen, as "Tempus" must allow; for not only am I frequently compelled to tell lies audibly, by proclaiming the wrong hour (though I am told that some clock-wright is well paid for enabling me to speak the truth), but my face has become so begrimed with filth, that whether from the market or elsewhere, an anxious enquirer can seldom tell what hour or minute I am pointing at. If my face were brightened up, I might be of some use even where it now is; but if the Mayor or some other kind friend would allow it to be seen from George-street, he would be a public benefactor, and I might shew my face without a blush, like my acquaintance at the Post Office, for I am as sound at the core as he is, and he knows it.

I am, Sir, &c.,

THE MARKET CLOCK.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I find the opinion is very general that the model Government of New South Wales has left us as much without rifles as trained men. As there is to be a meeting this evening, I trust we may receive a satisfactory explanation; to bring the question before the public is the reason why I now intrude on your space.

At the same time and place I trust we may hear that it is the intention of the authorities to make such arrangements as will enable all who join as riflemen, and are so disposed, to have an hour, or an hour and half drill every morning, say from six to half-past seven, or from half-past six to eight o'clock, which would allow a little time of rest for all who may have business to attend to, and not in any manner to interfere with the same. If such arrangements be made and a satisfactory answer given, with regard to the opinion above-mentioned, I am very confident that scores will join who otherwise would not be able, or for want of arms would not care to.

Yours respectfully,

RIFLEMAN.

August 17th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Seeing my statement at the meeting last night at Redfern relative to opening Cleveland-street is not sufficiently full, allow me to add for the information of the inhabitants of Newtown, Redfern, and Surry Hills concerned, that the real difficulty of carrying out this object now rests with the Sydney Corporation and the Redfern Municipality.

The Government is willing to proclaim the street, but objects to be liable to compensation, conceiving this should fall upon the municipalities which are enhanced—the amount of compensation would be very small, as Sir D. Cooper would require none through his land to Bourke-street, and has already had the line surveyed and pegged out. The small paddock intervening between Shepherd's property and Cleveland-street is therefore the chief obstacle; and the compensation there could not exceed a few hundred pounds, as the benefit of giving street frontage would be equivalent to the loss of land, and there is but one old hut on the property.

It rests, therefore, with the Sydney Corporation and the Redfern Municipality to ascertain the amount of compensation, and to arrange with the Government for payment of the same. The expense of forming the street is an after-consideration. The immediate proclamation of the street is important; for, should new buildings be erected the compensation will be greatly increased—hard to say to what amount.

The idiocy of one of the heirs now in guardianship of the Court would, I suppose, be the question of compensation, as the other brother, now of age, I have been given to understand, would willing to give his consent to carrying out the street. The Government (so Mr. Robertson told me two years back) would be quite willing to proclaim from Dowling-street to the Randwick road if the Sydney Corporation made the request. Possibly this portion would now rest with the Randwick municipality.

RICHARD SADLEIR.

CASE OF PATRICK KELLY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I perceive in to-day's *Herald* that the Attorney-General has declined to file a bill against Patrick Kelly, charged with committing a rape on Mary Ann Clarke. So far, good, considering the evidence of the girl, who swore he did commit the crime, and that he didn't. I think, however, it would have been more consonant with the idea entertained by the public of even-handed justice, if the Attorney-General had at the same time announced his determination to prosecute Mary Ann Clarke for perjury. What are the facts of the case? Mary Anne Clarke goes before a magistrate and swears that her master, Patrick Kelly, committed a rape upon her. He is apprehended, and then Mary Anne Clarke goes away to Newcastle in company with the prisoner's brother and some other person. Learning that a warrant is out for her apprehension, she comes down to Sydney and appears against the prisoner at the Police Court. She swears positively to the commission of the offence, and her person shows marks of violence, leading the medical man to infer that she has been deflowered. On cross-examination she accounts for these telltale marks by confessing to an act of impudicity with a young man, whom she names, the night previous to the alleged rape—a very unlikely story, indeed. Further, when pressed by the counsel for the prisoner, she says that, if the prisoner did know her, carnally, she did not resist him, and she caps the climax by stating that when she swore the information against him, an information which jeopardised his life, "she was in a passion." Now, in the name of Heaven, what man is safe in reputation, or person, if Mary Anne Clarke is to go unpunished? You, Sir, or I or anybody might be hauled up to a Police Court charged with the gravest crime, sworn against us by some God-forsaken hussy, and the Attorney-General, as in this case, might not file a bill against us. But our name would be blasted for ever—if in business, everybody would shun us, and at any time it might be thrown in our teeth that we were committed to take our trial for rape. The thing is possible, since Kelly's case has occurred.

I am well aware that in cases of rape it is often impossible for a person charged with the offence to procure the evidence necessary to prove perjury on the part of the prosecutrix. The nature of the offence in itself is sufficient to account for the sometimes impossibility. But in this case we have two witnesses, in addition to the girl's sworn lie, if one is to be believed now—namely, Patrick Kelly and his wife. Patrick Kelly can tell us whether or not he took liberties with Mary Anne Clarke, or if he did, whether she resisted, or was passive. Mrs. Kelly, who it is said was waiting on the staircase to catch her husband and Mary Ann Clarke in *flagrante delicto*, can tell us whether or not the girl screamed out, and made every resistance possible. If these persons object to come forward, the Attorney-General can compel them to appear in Court. Failing their appearance, could not the girl be convicted on her own sworn information? I think so.

However, this I maintain, that in order to deter graceless women from preferring false accusations against men, the Attorney-General ought to prosecute in each and every case where there was a clear presumption that perjury had been committed. In this case there is such a presumption. Would it not be right, and just, and fair that these women should know something of the shame of public exposure, of arrest, of imprisonment, of trial, of conviction, and of sentence, and that to them should be meted out the measure which they to others meted? A tenderness to such reprobate persons is a premium on perjury, a great injury to the common weal, and exposes men of good repute to frightful calamities. In the hope that the Attorney-General will prosecute Mary Anne Clarke for perjury, I rest,

Sir, yours, &c.,

KRAKEN.

Sydney, August 14th.

VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—With reference to the meeting to be held on Friday evening, at the Victoria Theatre, will you allow me to call the attention of the gentlemen signing the requisition to "the necessity of deciding upon a cheap uniform, and providing efficient arms."

With reference to the dress, the best one would be a suit of colonial tweed, the coat military cut, peg-top trousers, and a French cap with white cover for summer; white trousers might also be substituted in summer.

With respect to the arms, a difficulty lies in the way which is not contemplated. The only arms in the colony are the old Brunswick rifles, and the less said about them the better; for my part I prefer the Brown Bess—there are no Enfield rifles in the colony. However, as Parliament will soon meet, I beg to suggest to our patriotic legislator, Mr. Windeyer, to request the Government to follow the example of the Queensland Legislature, and place a sum of money on the Estimates for the purchase of at least fifteen hundred rifles (Enfield). Should Mr. Windeyer do this the difficulty may be got over, and in six months from this time the arms might be in the colony.

I also hope that proper accoutrements will be issued; that a cross-belt, waist-belt, and ammunition pouch will be served out, should a corps be formed; and let a warning be taken by the late volunteers, who were armed with a cavalry pouch holding twelve rounds of ammunition.

If you deem this worthy of insertion you will oblige one who, if the foregoing suggestions are carried out, will be a

VOLUNTEER.

15th August.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your report of my observations at the meeting in the Scot's Church (Dr Lang's) last night, there are some inaccuracies, a few of the more important of which I shall feel obliged by your permitting me to correct.

Instead of saying, as I am represented to have done, that it was in 1547 the memorable "Protest" was adopted, I stated that it was in April 1527. The year 1547 was referred to as the period of the establishment of the Reformation in England under Edward VI.

Again, the year 1560 was not spoken of as the era of the *introduction* of the Reformation into Scotland, but as the period of its *establishment* by the Parliament of the country and of the holding of the first General Assembly.

Further, I could not have said that Knox was born in St. Andrew's, for every one knows that the place of the great Reformer's birth was Gifford, in Haddingtonshire; but I did say that it was in that ancient city that Knox began to preach, with such marked success, the doctrines of the Reformation. Nor was it in St. Andrew's that Knox was subjected to the cruel indignity of being put in irons, but on board the galley, in France, whither he had been carried a prisoner.

It would imply an extraordinary, and somewhat ludicrous degree of conceit, if I had felicitated myself, as I am erroneously reported to have done, on the fact of St. Andrew's being my own native place. I simply allude to the circumstance, as in some measure explaining the minute reference I had made to certain events which had taken place there.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. BLACK.

Eltham Cottage, Balmain, August 15th.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' MEETING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Allow me space for a few words in contradiction of the stated time that I am said to keep my men employed, viz., nineteen hours a day, twenty-three Saturday, five on Sunday. Such a statement is false, as I am prepared to prove by the very men who are stated to have given in the time. I have questioned my men this morning, and they deny that they handed in any time, or authorised any one to do so. If such statements are allowed to go before the public without contradiction, it will make it appear that I am the worst slave driver in Sydney. I am proud to say that I never allowed any man in my employ to work more hours than myself, and I defy the strongest man to *work at the baking* nineteen hours a day, say for one fortnight. If any one is so much interested, I invite them to call at my establishment and prove the falsehoods, by the men themselves, that were uttered at the meeting. One was in bed the whole time, and the other is not a society man. Apologising for this intrusion, I am, &c.,

JAMES GODFREY.

August 15.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND; AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

(*From the Economist, May* 9.)

IN spite of the disclaimers of the *Moniteur*, the vague anxiety which has for some time prevailed as to the aggressive designs of Louis Napoleon is getting gradually more serious and assuming a more definite shape. It is idle to ignore this, and it may be well quietly to consider the bearing of these designs,—supposing them, as we do, to exist, upon the position of this country; and the course best calculated, as far as England is concerned, to baffle them.

From the date of his elevation to supreme power in France, there could be no doubt that in Louis Napoleon we must have a scheming and not over-scrupulous neighbour; but for some time there was reason to hope that he saw his interest in, and was prepared to base his power upon, the development of the great material resources of France at home, and the peaceful advancement of French objects and legitimate influence abroad, in tolerably faithful alliance with this country. How this hope,—if but half entertained, yet hitherto most honestly acted upon by us,—has been gradually extinguished, it matters not here to examine. Suffice it that it is now clear that while no doubt bent upon cultivating the internal prosperity of France, the Emperor is likewise determined to carry out, and if need be fight for, certain other aggressive ideas of French policy; and that these are, broadly, extension of the boundaries of France,—subordination of the Spanish and Italian Peninsulas to French influence and dictation,—conversion of the Mediterranean into a French sea, and,—with these to aid,—curtailment of the power and influence of this country. Nor are these "ideas" merely his own:—they have been, are, and will long continue to be, under any form of Government essentially French. They are ingrained in the passions, the prejudices, and the imagination of the French nation. Hence their danger to Europe and to us. For, although there are undoubtedly in the character and conduct of Louis Napoleon elements of weakness which may be slowly but surely sapping the foundation of the structure he has so strangely and to a certain extent, so skilfully raised, he undoubtedly derives an indefinite increase of power from the fact that the policy he has now unmasked embodies the wishes of the very great majority of the French nation. However hateful his Government may be to the higher-minded and more intelligent minority in France one has but to study the *Debats* and *Deux Mondes* to perceive that as far as these objects are concerned, all serious internal opposition is for the time in abeyance. French parties—or rather partisans—seem waiting to see whether his dexterous paw can snatch these chesnuts from the bars. Successful or unsuccessful, later, if they get the chance, they may bell the cat. Meanwhile they are watching, and, in spite of them, evidently inwardly applauding the play.

Another source of immediate strength he has in the unavoidable disunion of the other four Great Powers—a disunion arising from an incompatibility of principle of action rather than of interests. The treaties of 1815 were based on the fears and jealousies of the Governments, not on the real interests of the governed; and, though they served for a time to hold Europe together, as soon as a real strain came they naturally gave way. From the date of their signature, although we have often been drawn, to a certain extent, into community of action with them all in turn, we have never had with any of them any reliable community of feeling or view. More than once we have contrived to stem their folly and to baffle their egotism, but, as a rule, our better judgment and better purpose have been almost necessarily subordinate throughout. The treaties of 1815 were not a web of our weaving, and we may perhaps be thankful that they are fairly rent asunder. The sooner that we realise the fact that, as a weapon, they are to us perfectly useless,—that we must form our judgment of the interests of Europe, and among these of our own, unfettered by their stipulations,—the sooner shall we come to a conclusion as to the only principle of policy which we can safely lay down or possibly act upon. There is no need to blink it:—from one cause or another we stand to a certain extent isolated in Europe,—isolated at least from its Governments. Russia is unwilling, Austria unable, and Prussia scarcely ready to back us in any overt or combined resistance to Louis Napoleon, should he attempt to carry further at once the policy of aggrandisement on which he has evidently entered. The position is one, no doubt, of great difficulty—perhaps of no small peril: but one possessing, notwithstanding, some great advantages; one, indeed, requiring caution, but probably best made good by boldness.

If we had but a little of the sense of our real power so evidently entertained by Louis Napoleon, there would be less cause for misgiving. If we will but observe how careful he is to keep us occupied at all points; how anxious to entangle us in a joint action, of which we are to reap the principal share of the knocks, he of the profit or glory; how necessary he finds it to conceal and deny his designs until they assume the form of accomplished fact; how careful, indeed, to avoid absolutely to provoke our timely resistance—we may gather the assurance that that resistance is not so indifferent to him; and that, whatever may be his ulterior intentions, or, indeed, his ability later to avoid it, he is not at present prepared to run the risk of absolute collision with us.

In fact, however much it may suit his game to exhibit us to France and to Europe,—a game into which we have been all too inclined hitherto to play,—as apparently powerless to hinder him; yet no one better than he knows the real strength of this country, or less desires to see it put forth. His object is clearly rather to make point after point in such a manner as not to give us any opportunity of real resistance. No one, we are convinced, knows better than he, whatever might be the result to France, how ruinous would be the death-struggle to him:—how many defeats any Government here would rise from with increased support,—how few would ensure his own downfall.

Now, with regard to the "idea" of extension of frontier, the points of Savoy and Nice have been made. That of the Rhine remains to make. Savoy and Nice having, to outward seeming at least, been not unwillingly bartered away by Piedmont, it was neither possible nor desirable for this country to make any serious opposition: it is very questionable whether it was either dignified or politic to go the length it did in offering objection to that barter. If Germany should in like manner be cajoled into ceding the Rhenish Provinces, it will be equally difficult for this country to interfere. But there is some reason to believe that neither Prussia nor Belgium are prepared to acquiesce in the extension of France to its "natural frontier" in this direction; and, if the "idea" should in this case assume the form of invasion, it will be for us to make up our minds at once what it is then our duty to do. There must be no conferencing, no protesting:—entire abstinence from such useless proceeding at least; or,—the most rapid action. Antwerp and Cherbourg are, after all, no further from the Nore and Portsmouth than these are from them. Sooner than we think, even this contingency may arise, and it will be as well earnestly to contemplate idea No. 1.

But in the present course of events in Italy, the other three "ideas" are immediately and actually involved; and in the carrying out of these, the points are far from being all made; and the time for a decided course of action on the part of this country is already come.

If Italy is not for some time to come to be practically promoted to the rank of a French department, the Mediterranean to that of a French lake, now is the time to take up our ground and keep it. Let the governments of Europe be quietly informed that, in presence of the events which are occurring, and likely to occur, in Italy, we think it well to declare at once that, while reserving to ourselves all freedom of action as to collisions between State and State, as between the Governments of the various States of Italy and their subjects, we shall not only abstain from all interference ourselves, but be prepared to resent it in others. It is said in quarters where there are good means of knowing, that a detachment of Austrian troops will immediately be sent to Naples, unless either England or France put an immediate and firm veto on the proceeding. Now England has certainly the means of preventing this. What may be the case in a few years, if a Murat shall reign at Naples, and possibly Sardinia and Sicily be part of a cordon of French stations, and a Russian fleet cruising in the Adriatic, it may be difficult to predict; but, as yet, with or without Armstrong or Whitworth guns, our fleet commands the Mediterranean. A few frigates and gunboats at Corfu, and the fleet quietly collected at Malta, would paralyse even the joint action of France and Austria,—a contingency far from impossible. No doubt there would, in such a course, still be plenty of room for the active intrigues of both these Governments; but behind such a declaration of principle and such a demonstration on our part, the Italians might be pretty safely left to deal with such intrigues, or even menaces. Naples, whether annexed to Piedmont or constitutionally separate, must virtually secure Italian independence, and in independent Italy we should have an ally as interested as ourselves in the Mediterranean remaining, as we have hitherto kept it, an open sea. Spain has already had a taste in Morocco of the advantage to be derived to it by making itself subordinate to French designs. Germany would be stimulated to show a determined and united front to aggression on the Rhine. The French nation would see that, while anxious, indeed, willing, as we have shown ourselves to make great sacrifices to remain in strict alliance with them as a nation, we are determined to uphold the principle which can alone preserve the real balance of power in Europe and our own legitimate influence. Even Louis Napoleon may learn that, after all, the best interest of himself and his dynasty does lie in peace.

No doubt such a course requires grave consideration. The Government must be sure of its resources abroad and of opinion at home. But if it will be but explicit and bold, of neither can there be any doubt. Of one thing we may rest assured—the longer we hesitate to decide upon a definite course of action in these questions, the more difficult will that course become. The country is already exasperated at the indefinite prospect of a war expenditure during a time of so-called peace; and if the Government can come down to the House of Commons and show that, while not going to enter any upon any Quixotic interference in the internal affairs of Italy, it is prepared to take a course that will at once best secure free action to a movement which has the hearty sympathies of the whole nation, and be that best calculated to maintain the real balance of power in Europe, and to promote the interests of this country, we have the intimate conviction that it will meet with universal support. It is at least high time for the Government and the country to come to a decision and to announce it.

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LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We take the following telegraphic, and other intelligence, from the *London Evening Express* of 27th June.

SICILY.

Genoa, June 26.

News has been received here that the Dictator of Sicily had decreed the demolition of Fort Castellamara. The first division of the revolutionary forces had been directed towards Catania. Another division had been directed towards Syracuse. The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to the Dictator, requesting the immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian kingdom. The Dictator replied that such annexation was his wish, that he was a great admirer of King Victor Emmanuel, and that he believed the annexation would be accomplished by him, and with him, but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable; besides, in the event of immediate annexation, he would then be under the necessity of retiring.

The Washington has arrived at Genoa with sixteen wounded.

Turin, June 27.

Garibaldi is said to have sent one of his agents to London, in order to negotiate there a loan of 30 millions of francs, the revenues of Sicily being offered as a guarantee.

POLITICAL CHANGES AT NAPLES.

We have received the following from our own correspondent:

Naples, June 26.

By a sovereign decree of June 25th, constitutional and representative institutions on national and Italian principles are ordered to be established.

There is a general amnesty to political offenders.

Spinelli is to form a Ministry and to frame new laws directly.

By agreement with the King of Sardinia the tricoloured flag is to be used.

There are to be analogous institutions for Sicily, and a Royal Prince is to be Viceroy.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

Geneva, June 27.

The *Journal of Geneva* announces, according to reliable information, that the Count de Persigny and Lord John Russell had agreed upon the convocation of a European conference for the adjustment of the question of Savoy.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 27.

The *Moniteur* of to-day states that the rumour which has been circulating to the effect that the Government intended to negotiate a loan is completely without foundation.

On the occasion of Prince Jerome's death the Emperor went into mourning for twenty-one days.

HUNGARY.

Pesth, June 27th.

The inauguration of the statue of the late Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, will take place on the 20th of August next, the *fete* of St. Stephen, the patron saint of Hungary.

ROME.

Paris, June 26th.

Intelligence has been received from Rome announcing that General Lamoricière had been nominated Grand Cross.

MEXICO.

Advices from Tampico, to the 4th of June, state the victory at Guadaliar was in Uragua's grasp, when a cannon shot took off both his legs. Alarm and confusion followed. General Wolf unawares charged the liberals with great fury. The affair ended in the dispersion of the liberals. Uragua escaped. Zuloaga had assumed the presidency.

The Conducta, with over one million dollars, had arrived from Zacatecas.

ITALY

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Naples, June 20 (after post).

On Saturday about 1000 men were sent from here (Messina) to Regio, and some hundred to Salerno. In consequence the garrison is reduced to about 5000 men."

The Marchese Villamarina up to this time has contented himself with a strong verbal protest, but sends a note later.

For several days the Bank has not paid in dollars, but, whatever the amount demanded, in pieces of six and two carlini. In fact large quantities of dollars have been sent off to Sicily, where Neapolitan bank policies are no longer taken, and by every steamer great quantities are sent to Marsala to be melted down, and the transaction at present is a lucrative one.

From another official source I learn that desertions in Messina were very frequent, both among officers and men. Large quantities of ammunition had arrived from Palermo. It was believed that a considerable expedition would be sent to Calabria.

The Sardinian steamer the Governolo had arrived in Messina.

In Catania the conscription had been received with much dissatisfaction, and the placards had been torn down from the walls.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Malta, June 21.

In one of the principal shops of Valetta there is a very fine oil painting, a likeness of Garibaldi, exposed for sale. This forms a great attraction for the Sicilians, many of whom crowd round to admire it, and the poorer class invariably take their hats off while standing in front of it, in such respect do they hold the general.

Within the fortnight it is said that £50,000 worth of goods have been purchased in Malta for Sicily, principally coffee, sugar, and Manchester goods, and many things, such as potatoes, have arrived from there which were formerly prohibited.

The steam-tug Bulldog ran over to Catania with arms and powder, which she easily landed. She cleared out for Sardinia, but of course had to put into Catania from stress of weather.

Yesterday, a fine Neapolitan paddle-wheel man-of-war arrived at Malta, ostensibly for repairs. Before her arrival numbers of Sicilian vessels in Malta had the Sardinian flag flying. This morning they all hoisted the Neapolitan, fearful, it would appear, of being reported to the Neapolitan authorities by the captain of the steamer.

It is stated by an English gentleman who has arrived here from Sicily that Garibaldi intends to invest Messina with 30,000 men, while he himself, with every volunteer he can muster, will attack Calabria, and if he succeeds there he will make a push for Naples. A revolt in Calabria would have the effect of inducing the King to withdraw his troops from Messina to protect Naples.

The Olympus, with the first battalion of the 22nd Regiment, arrived at Malta this day from England.

(From the *Malta Times*.)

"Catania, June 18.

"The Bulldog, tug, from Malta, arrived here yesterday. She brought an Italian major, with one leg, and 18 Italian volunteers, some wearing the Crimean medal, and several Catanese and Messinese refugees, amongst them Onofrio. She brought also 600 muskets and a quantity of ammunition.

"Fabrizi and the rest of the Italian volunteers landed near Modica are expected here to day. It is said that several Sicilians have joined them."

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Tuesday Evening.

The corpse of Prince Jerome was brought to the Palais Royal from Villegenis at one o'clock this afternoon, and was deposited provisionally in the little chapel of the palace which looks on the Rue de Valois. A lying-in-state room, called a *chapelle ardente*, is being prepared on a magnificent scale in the grand gallery on the first floor, where the body will be exposed to the public gaze for several days in succession. The funeral is fixed for Monday next, but curiously enough the place of his burial is studiously left uncertain by the announcements in the semi-official journals. The *Patrie* says merely that "a funeral service" will be performed at the "Invalides," the whole army of Paris being under arms. The *Pays* says, "it is thought" that the remains will be interred in the Invalides, by the side of Napoleon I. These hesitating announcements confirm the news which I heard yesterday, that the subject had been a matter of difficult debate in a Ministerial Council, and show, moreover, that the form in which the decision come to should be given to the public is not yet settled. The *Presse* reports, "under all reserve," a rumour that the remains of Prince Jerome and Napoleon I. are to be deposited in the Cathedral of St. Denis at the same time. I hear a rumour, which I think very likely to be true, that Prince Jerome will be buried in the Invalides for the moment, and that at a future and no distant day the two corpses will be translated together to St. Denis.

The court does not leave Fontainebleau for St. Cloud.

The news that the King of Naples—(the *Patrie* still affects to call him the King of the Two Sicilies)—has made an attempt *in extremis* to save his crown, or at least a fraction of it, by granting a liberal constitution, is confirmed. If this be so, the mission of M. Martino to Fontainebleau may possibly not turn out so unsuccessful as was generally supposed. The statement of the *Courrier du Dimanche*, that the French Emperor, instead of abandoning Francis II. to his own devices, had advised him to take a certain course, would seem to be true, and I think the fact of exceeding bad augury for the Italian cause. The *Pays* and *Patrie*, in reporting this intelligence in their "latest news," are not altogether at one, and yet do not contradict each other—*qualis dicet esse sororem*. The *Pays* says that the principal basis of the new constitution is the separation of the kingdom of Naples from that of Sicily, which is to be governed by a prince of the royal family, and that the essential consequences of the change will be "an intimate alliance with Piedmont," a change of Ministry, and as extensive an amnesty as circumstances will admit. According to the *Patrie* the alliance with Piedmont is to be "offensive and defensive," and the arrangement has been "favourably received" by the corps diplomatique. Moreover, the list of the new ministry will be made known at the beginning of July, and the King has created a privy council, consisting of all the members of his family, including necessarily the Prince of Syracuse, and the young queen.

Upon all this great news the *Presse* very pointedly observes, "The principal question is to know what effect it will have upon the ulterior movements of General Garibaldi." And it is indeed quite plain, that unless France means to abandon the policy of non-intervention, and to back up her advice to the King of Naples by material help, his promise of a constitution at this time of day, far from obstructing the march of events in favour of Italian unity, will be regarded as a piteous confession of weakness and will strengthen Garibaldi's cause.

DENMARK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Copenhagen, June 22.

The counter visit of King Frederick to the King of Sweden has naturally made a great noise both here and elsewhere. That it should be popularly connected with political plans is not wonderful, and perhaps not very far from the truth. He reached Malmö in his steam-yacht Falken last Sunday, was received with immense demonstrations, journeyed thence by railway through Lund, &c., where other ovations awaited him, and came so to the Swedish camp at Ljungbyhesth, near Bonarp where about 7000 men were assembled, chiefly cavalry. With his usual popularity of manner, the Danish sovereign walked from Malmo landing place to the Governor's palace. Among other curiosities, the Town-Councillor Jungbeck had composed two songs, the one in Swedish to a Danish melody, and the other in Danish to a Swedish air, which were sung on the occasion. He leaves Ljungby on Sunday next, and will probably then repair to Glucksborg Palace, in South Jutland, where he will spend the summer.

During his residence in camp King Frederick has gained universal favour. All the other foreign princes and dignitaries are overlooked. He much admired the Swedish "sword token," like the Danish "silver cross," a distinction entitling to a small pension, conferred on petty officers, and wished to bear this Swedish decoration. Accordingly, King Carl made him honorary sergeant in the Skoné Hussar regiment. On this he good humouredly fraternised with the petty officers, and gave them, as a keepsake, a splendid silver goblet filled with specie dollars. A Swedish petty officer made a good speech on the occasion. Shortly afterwards he was made honorary colonel of the Swedish king's regiment of Hussars, King Carl accepting a similar title in the Danish regiment of Foot Guards. All this is something quite out of the common way, and is not only an excellent proof of the brotherly affection which subsists between the two Monarchs, but is one of those events which cast their shadows before. That the Danish Premier (Hall) should have been made Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of the North Star, and specially invited to the camp, does not make the rumours of political combinations less universal.

In fact, great things are on the *tapis*, both from the European Powers as regards Denmark, and between Denmark and the rest of Scandinavia. What will come of it time will show. Prudence forbids me from going into any details at present. Be assured that things cannot go on much longer in their present state. Germany must soon make up its mind as to war or peace. Denmark will not be Germanized and governed from Frankfort without a desperate struggle.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(*From the London Evening Express, June 27.*)

We understand that the arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada are now completed, and are as follows:—

His Royal Highness will start from Devonport, upon the 10th of July, in her Majesty's steamer Hero, Captain G. H. Seymour, which will be accompanied by her Majesty's steamer Ariadne, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and her Majesty's steamer Flying Fish, Captain C. W. Hope.

The Prince will be attended by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, the Earl of St. Germans; his Royal Highness' Governor, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce; and the Equerries in Waiting, Major Teesdale, R.A., and Captain Grey, Grenadier Guards, and Dr. Acland, his Royal Highness' physician.

Mr. Eagleheart, private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, will accompany his Grace.

The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and then proceed to visit New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23rd of August, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge will take place a few days later.

His Royal Highness will represent her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both Canadian provinces.

On his return from the western districts it is intended that his Royal Highness should drop all royal state, and assume the title of Lord Renfrew, under which he has before travelled upon the Continent of Europe. His Royal Highness will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States.

It is understood that the President, Mr. Buchanan, having, in an autograph letter to the Queen, expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, his Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city, and that his Royal Highness has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York.

His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country about the middle or end of October.

THE QUEEN AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

(*From the London Gazette.*)

"Horse Guards, June 25, 1860.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has received the commands of the Queen to convey to the several volunteer corps reviewed by her Majesty on Saturday, the 23rd instant, the very great satisfaction with which she observed the rapid progress they have made in military discipline, and the degree of perfection at which they have arrived.

"The steadiness and precision with which they performed the parade movements leave little doubt in her Majesty's mind that, if they continue to be actuated by the same zeal they have hitherto evinced, a moderate degree of drill, interfering as little as possible with their usual avocations, will render them a most valuable auxiliary to her regular forces for the defence of the country.

"Much as her Majesty's admiration was excited by the soldierlike bearing of the various corps passed in review, a still deeper impression has been made on her mind by the proof which the volunteer movement throughout the country affords of their devotion and loyalty to the Throne, and their anxiety to second her endeavours to ensure the security, and thereby the prosperity of the kingdom.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief is further directed by her Majesty to mark especially her sense of the zeal displayed by the officers of volunteers commanding brigades and corps, and to notice particularly those battalions and companies which, regardless of personal inconvenience and expense, came from distant counties to join in the display of loyalty and patriotism, which will render the 23rd of June 1860, memorable in the annals of our times.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief having thus given expression to her Majesty's sentiments regarding the Volunteer Force, [illegible] on the part of his Royal Highness would be superfluous; but he desires to offer his thanks for the support and co-operation he has received on this occasion from the officers of the regular army employed during the day, and, more particularly, to refer to the excellent arrangements made by the inspector of volunteers and his assistants, which were so well seconded by the intelligence and orderly conduct of the various corps present.

By command of his Royal Highness,

The General Commanding-in-Chief;

JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

(*From the Times, June 27.*)

There is no class of her citizens of which America has better reason to be proud than the officers of her army. Educated, for the most part, in the delightful and romantic solitude of West Point, shut out from the busy world around them by a gigantic chain of mountains on the one side and the circling course of the Hudson on the other, and subjected to a discipline which teaches them to command themselves and others, the officers of the American army join to a full share of the national intelligence an amount of modesty and gentleness which we may be permitted to say is not quite so universal among their fellow countrymen as some other more brilliant qualities. In the pursuance of a profession peculiarly arduous and ill-remunerated, possessed of the knowledge which, according to the European system, is subdivided among half a dozen services, thoroughly understanding the duties of infantry and cavalry officers, excellent artillerists and admirable engineers, the officers of the American army are among the bravest, the most enduring, and the most accomplished of their profession. We have in two wars had ample reason to respect their skill and daring, and while we have often had but too much reason to complain of the treatment we have received from statesmen who have sought to improve their political position by pandering to some popular prejudice against this country, we have had every reason to be satisfied with the gentlemanlike and considerate conduct of the officers of the American army.

It has been, however, at last our misfortune to light upon a signal exception, in a man who, it is quite evident, will leave nothing untried in order to embroil the United States with a nation which feels the heartiest good will towards them, and has no other desire than that they should go on increasing year by year, and working out the destiny which a partial fortune has reserved for them, if they will only be content with it. We cannot trace in the conduct of the American Government or of its military commanders—always with the exception of General Harney—the slightest wish to disturb the good understanding which has hitherto so happily prevailed between England and the United States on the western side of the American continent. But General Harney chose to seize upon an island which had hitherto remained in our undisputed possession, and the American claim to which we were perfectly willing to consider and discuss in the most amicable manner. He was permitted to land troops upon and to take armed possession of the Island of San Juan, on a pretence which he himself was forced to admit to be utterly groundless, and this at a time when, owing to our overpowering numerical superiority, the officer who offered us this unprovoked insult was entirely at our mercy. While he seized by armed violence the subject of contention, we contented ourselves with simple remonstrance and negotiation, thus giving the most conclusive proof of our determination that if offences did come they should not come through us. The Government of the President met us, it must be allowed, in a conciliatory spirit. It did not, indeed, do what the occasion really demanded,—recall and disavow General Harney, but it did the next best thing,—it sent out General Scott, an officer deservedly looked up to by his fellow-countrymen, covered with laurels won in many a well contested field, and possessing that moderate and conciliatory spirit which is often the accompaniment of true bravery. General Scott, feeling, we suppose, from his instructions, some difficulty in absolutely overruling General Harney's ill-advised aggression, offered a joint occupation of the Island of San Juan, an offer which, though at first declined, we were afterwards willing to act upon. At this moment the northern point of the Island of San Juan is occupied by a British, and the southern by an American force, with an interval of fifteen miles between them, an interval, however, not sufficient to prevent the interchange of mutual civilities and good offices. This state of things is intolerable to General Harney, and he is evidently racking his invention for some method by which he may put an end to it. He has removed the American officer in command, who, it seems, has "English proclivities," and has replaced him by a commander of a very different character, the same gentleman whom he selected as his instrument when he first seized upon the island, and who, moreover, seems to have been removed from his post by General Scott at the request of the British authorities. Thus, having carefully selected his instrument, the General next proceeds to look about for a cause of quarrel. He issues his instructions to his officer, a copy of which he transmits the English Admiral, and in which he repudiates altogether the proposition of General Scott for a joint occupation. He asserts that our troops were permitted to land on the island, whereas it is notorious that the superiority of force was entirely on our side, and declares that inasmuch as the Legislature of Washington Territory has been so good as to include the island still in dispute within the county of Whatcom, any attempt to ignore this sovereignty will be attended with deplorable consequences. These proceedings, we must add, are in direct contradiction to the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, and the sentiments of the President himself, who wishes that the status of either party should remain unchanged until the question as to the property in the island shall be finally decided.

This is all we know at present, but it is only too evident that General Harney is seeking for an occasion of offence against us, and if a stop be not put to his mischievous career he will most probably involve us in troubles from which there will be no honourable escape, except through the open portals of the Temple of Janus. We are always anxious, and we have no reason to be ashamed of being always anxious, to preserve the very best understanding with the United States. Our interests, private and public, our common origin, our common freedom, all plead strongly for forbearance. The United States have repeatedly done to this country things which no other Government in the world could have ventured on with impunity. Even in this case we have in the interest of peace submitted to an insult which has been not a little galling to our national pride. Nobody could have said that we acted without complete justification if we had refused to permit the United States to seize on the subject of dispute while the dispute itself was still undecided; but we now, at any rate, have reached the limit at which we will not say our motives will be misconstrued, but our courage will be very justly suspected. We have endured all that the most extreme desire for peace could call upon us to endure. We are now called upon to show that we have the courage to repel, as well as the moderation to overlook, an insult. The American Government has thought fit, most unfortunately, to retain in his command that General whose culpable breach of the duty which he owed to his country on the first occasion, and of the obedience due to his commanding officer on the second, have left us no reason to doubt that he is bent on creating a breach between the two countries. That portion of his instructions in which he contends that the rights of Great Britain are disposed of by the insolent usurpation of a subordinate American Assembly, and menaces violence if the usurpation be not respected, is a gross insult to this country, wantonly perpetrated by an officer to whose known ill-will the very delicate relations between England and the United States have been intrusted. We have a right to demand that an officer whose continuance in command has been proved to be inconsistent with a good understanding between the two nations shall be at once recalled, and we have besides a right to insist that, now America repudiates a joint occupation during negotiations, and treats us as only present by sufferance, her forces shall be withdrawn from the island, together with our own, and the whole matter left to a treaty, or, if this may not be, to the arbitration of a third Power. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that terms so reasonable can be rejected. We do not desire for a moment to insist upon the superiority of the resources of which at this moment we dispose. The island itself would not be worth one-hundreth part of the losses and calamities that must ensue from the interruption for a single week of a good understanding between the two countries; but there is a thing dearer even than ease and wealth, and that thing is national honour. We have not called forth our young men from the peaceful avocations of ordinary life, and put arms in their hand, in order to exhibit to them in return for their heroic efforts the spectacle of a country which has no respect for herself, and invites, by her tameness, the injuries she dares not repel.

Blondin has met with a rival. A man named De Lave has crossed the Passaic on a rope 600 feet in length, stopping in the centre to be photographed.

THE MEETING AT BADEN.

(*From the Spectator, June 23.*)

The meeting of the Four Kings, the Prince Regent of Prussia and Emperor of the French at Baden, has been duly recorded by the newspapers, but the report reads very much like a court circular; and all the correspondents are at fault as to what really took place during the important conferences of these regal persons.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Baden on the evening of the 15th, and went to reside at the Villa Stephanie. After dining with his suite, he received Lieutenant von Leon, sent by the Prince Regent, to present his compliments:—

"It was the Emperor's intention to have visited the Prince Regent first. The Prince Regent, however, came at eight p.m. to the Villa Stephanie, and remained with the Emperor till fifteen minutes past nine p.m. The Emperor then intended to surprise the Duchess of Hamilton, daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie; but did not find her at home. He therefore took tea with the Grand Duke of Baden —the Sovereigns of Weimar and Coburg, who reside in the Duke's palace, only being present." On the 16th, "a grand *dejeuner*, attended by all the sovereigns, took place in the old palace. This morning the weather was very fine. The Emperor, the Prince Regent, and the other sovereigns, breakfasted at the Grand Duke's palace. To-morrow they will dine at the Grand Duke's chateau, a little distance out of Baden."

The Baden-Baden correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, has furnished the best account published, because he appears to have entered *con amore* into this business as a colossal Court Newsman.

He writes on Sunday the 17th, and intersperses gossip with his chronicle:—"During the meeting the most strict etiquette has been observed. Early yesterday morning the Emperor paid his visit to the Prince Regent. The Emperor was on foot. The visit he made in the afternoon yesterday was for the Princess of Prussia.

"It is said that a short discussion took place between Saxony and Bavaria as to who should have precedence. It was finally adjudged to the Prince Regent, who took precedence of the Kings. Yesterday, at dinner, the Prince Regent, who naturally could not take his wife down, asked the King of Bavaria to give his arm to the Princess of Prussia; the Emperor Napoleon took the Grand Duchess of Baden. Then followed the Prince Regent and the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg and the King of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Weimar, the Dukes of Nassau and Coburg, the Prince of Hohenzollern and the Grand Duke of Baden, and, lastly, Prince William of Baden.

"At the dinner table the Grand Duchess of Baden sat between the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Regent, opposite to her the Princess of Prussia, between the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony. The other Kings and Princes sat according to seniority.

"At the tea party last evening different members of the Baden diplomacy were present, including the French Envoy at Carlsruhe, Viscount de Serre and his wife, and other distinguished foreigners.

"This morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the King of Saxony attended mass. The Emperor attended mass at eleven. The Emperor, accompanied by a numerous suite, and escorted by gendarmes, went to church on foot. The Emperor, having expressed annoyance at being greeted with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' he was allowed to pass, the crowd keeping respectful silence. The Protestant Sovereigns attended Divine service in the Lutheran chapel.

"The Grand Duke of Darmstadt arrived at Baden on Friday, and alighted at the Hotel d'Europe, which brings the number of Sovereigns assembled here up to eleven. The Grand Duke of Darmstadt, who lunched at the old castle immediately after his arrival, is the only Sovereign who appeared to-day in uniform, wearing his helmet. The uniform suits his colossal figure much better than plain clothes.

"Between three and four to-day (Sunday) a conference was held at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, in the King of Bavaria's rooms, at which were present the four Kings, the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, and the Duke of Nassau, that is to say, the Sovereigns of the States, who were represented at the famous Wurzburg conference in November last.

"When the Emperor paid his visit to the three King's lodgings at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, the King of Hanover was out. At four p.m., he drove up to the hotel in a phaeton and pair, and without announcing himself, was conducted by a waiter to the King of Hanover's apartments. As the Emperor entered, the King, leaning on his valet's arm, came out of his sleeping apartment.* The latter, not recognizing the Emperor, asked how any person could be admitted without being announced? The waiter then announced 'The Emperor of the French,' and retired.

"The Emperor had brought with him the grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, which the King wore at five o'clock at dinner.

"On leaving the King of Hanover the Emperor proceeded on foot to call upon the Duke of Nassau, lodged in a house belonging to the Hotel d'Angleterre.

"One word respecting the King of Hanover. He arrived suddenly at Berlin on the 13th in strict incognito, and asked the Prince Regent if he would allow him to attend the Conference at Baden. The Prince Regent replied that he had neither to allow nor decline—the Conference was a free one. The King of Hanover at once notified his intention of attending, and the Prince Regent then thought it right to communicate the fact to the King of Saxony.

"The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cordon of his Order on the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen.

"I am assured that the Emperor, in his conversation with the Kings and other German Sovereigns, renewing the pacific assurance he gave to the Prince Regent, did not touch upon any other questions of general policy, not even upon that of Italy.

"Before dinner, which took place with the same ceremony as yesterday, at five o'clock, the Emperor wished to take leave of the Prince and Princess of Prussia, but it appears they were out. Between seven and eight o'clock the Prince Regent, the King of Hanover, of Bavaria, and of Saxony, called successively at Stephanienbad to take leave. I did not observe the King of Wurtemberg, who, as you are aware, is a very old man. The Emperor took leave of the Sovereigns at a private party at the Duchess of Hamilton's after eight o'clock. The German Sovereigns were there unattended.

"At ten o'clock the Emperor, whom the Grand Duke of Baden, the members of the French Legation at Carlsruhe, and the municipal authorities had accompanied to the station, left by express train for Strasburg and Paris.

"P.S.—The Grand Dukes of Baden and of Weimar, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who were not present at the Conference of the four Kings, and of the Dukes of Nassau and of Darmstadt, held a conference of their own at the Castle during the day. The Kings seem to have had a conference already on the 16th, between the visit which the King of Wurtemberg made to the Emperor in the morning and those of the Kings which took place after one o'clock.

"This was, consequently, the second conference held during the day."

After the Emperor had gone, the Prince Regent called the Sovereigns together in the Castle. We are not only told this, but the ubiquitous correspondent finds out what has been said, and reports it by telegram.

"BADEN, Tuesday.—The Prince Regent of Prussia assembled the German Sovereigns in the castle yesterday afternoon, to thank them for having been present at his meeting with the Emperor of the French, in order to receive together the peaceful assurances of his Majesty. The King of Wurtemberg, in the name of the Federal Governments, returned thanks for the patriotic representation of the interests of Germany by Prussia. His Majesty also expressed a desire that an understanding should be brought about between Prussia and Austria. The Sovereigns offered their good offices for that purpose. The King of Wurtemberg informed the Prince Regent that the German Government are occupied in drawing up a military convention, which adopts as nearly as possible the Prussian views on military organisation, and her proposals respecting reforms. His Majesty, in conclusion, said that the Federal Governments, on their part, expected that Prussia should take conciliatory steps in reference to German policy. The Grand Duke of Baden then said that this declaration of his Majesty the King of Wurtemburg could not be made in the name of all the Federal Governments, as several important Governments had not taken part in the discussions relative to the said military convention. Baden could not give her adherence to the Prussian proposals."

"The Prince Regent said—'The maintenance of the integrity of Germany will always be my principal care. In pursuance of this object, I shall not allow myself to be influenced even by the consideration that my ideas on the progress and aims of the Prussian and German policy are not shared by some confederate princes. In order to come to some understanding, Austria has taken some steps to which I attach great value. Should an understanding be brought about, I shall communicate it to the German princes.' The Prince Regent concluded 'I shall continue the line of policy which I have pursued till now in reference to Prussia and Germany, and I hope that other German Governments will join me in this course of policy.'"

* The King of Hanover is blind.

The Sovereigns have one by one departed from Baden, the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg leading the way; but the Prince Royal remains.

A telegram from Baden states, "reliable information," that "the final conference between the Prince Regent and the German Sovereigns before their departure has brought about a decisive agreement on those questions which refer to the relations of Germany with foreign countries."

The *Prussian Gazette* of the 16th instant, publishes the following article:—

"This day the Emperor Napoleon arrives at Baden-Baden, to greet the Prince Regent on German soil. It was the desire of the Emperor, expressed in the most obliging terms, to give the Prince Regent this proof of his peaceful and friendly sentiments. Prussia has reason to rejoice at these advances, and to appreciate without prejudice their incontestable importance.

"Prussia has no cause to wish to trace new objects for her policy; that policy has always been frank, upright, conciliatory, and tending to preserve the peace of Europe on its tried foundations; it will maintain that character. But the difficulties of the times have aroused anxieties which Europe will be glad to see dispelled by the friendly exchange of ideas between two powerful Sovereigns, whose attitude always exercises an important and often a decisive influence on the destinies of Europe. Germany will be satisfied if the Emperor of the French strengthens the conviction of the Prince Regent that the policy of France is pacific as well as rigorous; and France will see a precious pledge for the continuation of its friendly relations with us in the fact that the Emperor Napoleon will hear from the Prince Regent's own mouth the sentiments and intentions of that straightforward and moderate policy which is the invariable rule of the acts of his government.

"Simultaneously with this meeting, which attracts the general interests of Europe, another event of a most auspicious nature occupies the German nation; it is the Congress of eminent Princes of the German Confederation. It had long been the ardent wish of all sincere patriots that, after so many differences which have recently agitated the internal existence of the Germanic States, a personal interview of the Sovereigns of Germany should revive and strengthen the sentiment of concord. The world will be enabled to convince itself that, among the German States, there may exist differences of opinion on this, or that important question of home policy, but that those differences will always fade away before the powerful union which links these States together on all question of national independence and greatness.

"Never will the discord of factions be able to weaken the bonds which, under all circumstances, connect the North and South by indissoluble links.

"We therefore dare to express the hope that the Conference at Baden will revive the confidence in a prosperous and assured future for Europe, and, at the same time, consolidate one of the most powerful mainstays of that future, the union of Germany."

The *Moniteur* has also had an article on the subject, but one written after the event. It is as follows:—

"The rapid journey which the Emperor has just made will, we doubt not, be attended with the most favourable results. There wanted nothing less than the spontaneousness of so significant a step to put an end to that unanimous concert of malevolent rumours and false appreciations which has of late been remarked. In fact, the Emperor, by going to Baden to explain frankly to the sovereigns assembled there that his policy would never make him depart from right and justice, must have carried to minds so distinguished and so exempt from prejudice that conviction which a true sentiment, explained with good faith, cannot fail to inspire. There has been, therefore, more than courtesy in the reciprocal relations of the members of this august assemblage. The sovereigns passed almost the whole of Sunday together. After the Emperor had returned to his residence most of the sovereigns went there to take leave of his Majesty, and a second farewell greeting was exchanged at nine o'clock, at the residence of the Princess Mary, Duchess of Hamilton, who had invited them all to take tea with her. Thus, all those who desire the re-establishment of confidence and the continuance of good international relations, must congratulate themselves on a conference which consolidates the peace of Europe."

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON ON THE BADEN CONFERENCE.

This reverend gentleman, who is making a tour on the Continent, for the benefit of his health, happened to be at Baden-Baden at the time of the Imperial, Royal, and Ducal gathering, at the end of last week, and in a letter to the *British Standard* gives an account of what he saw and heard. From this letter we make a few extracts, which will doubtless be acceptable to our readers:—

"THE KINGS AND THE EMPEROR.

"I am now in Baden-Baden, refreshed by my rambles, and renewed by my rest. There were no less than nine crowned heads in this little town during Saturday and the Sabbath which has just passed:—

"The Emperor of the French passed through Strasbourg on Friday, at about five in the afternoon. There were great crowds in the streets, a liberal display of flags and streamers, and great multitudes of soldiery. The Emperor seemed to be enthusiastically received in this border city of France, although I cannot speak with authority as to the cheers which he received, for our conveyance was ordered into back streets quite out of the line of route, and we were at too great a distance to hear the shouts of the populace. Every one appeared to be happy and full of excitement, and, when we rode along the streets after the Emperor had departed, we were struck with the number of country people, who had evidently come from their rural homes to see the great sight. On the German side of the river the town of Kehl was resplendent with the orange and red colours of the Grand Duke of Baden. I suppose the inhabitants have a sufficiently large admixture of the French element to account for their being seized with the Imperial fever, as well as their opposite neighbours of Strasbourg.

"If the people of Kehl received the Emperor heartily, they were the only Germans who would have done so, for everywhere throughout Belgium, Prussia, and the small German Kingdoms, he is either dreaded or execrated. It is the universal belief that he will never be content until he has completed the "natural boundary" scheme by subduing all the territory on the west of the Rhine to his Imperial sway. If the English are no friends to Napoleon, the Germans go even further, and are more anti-Imperial than ourselves.

"On Saturday the Emperor might be seen early in the morning walking in the garden, leaning upon his walking stick, and looking more decrepit than his age might justify. It is a theme for great gratitude that he is not a young man, and that, be his ambition what it may, he has no great time before him in which to work out his political adventures. On horseback or in his carriage, all men confess his noble bearing, and no signs of decay are manifest; but when he is walking, the spectator foresees that the greatest of men are mortal. The princes and dukes may have rejoiced at the coming of the Lord of France, but the people wondered what all could mean, and forebodings of evil were neither rare nor frivolous. As for the little kings, they came to this place like moths to a candle. Uninvited and unexpected, they must needs come forth to the presence of the potentate, if not to be lacqueys to his pride, at least to sun themselves in his superior glory. It is to be hoped that the dexterous player has not succeeded in throwing the apple of discord among those minor monarchs; divided, they would soon be overcome; but united, they might oppose a serious barrier to any aggrandisement he may contemplate. I like not to see either thieves in company or kings in conclave. Eagles come not together unless they scent the prey. All may be well, and the meeting may be a friendly visit and an exchange of courtesies, but uneasy thoughts will suggest themselves; for, when the wolf inspects the sheepfolds, and dines with the shepherds, the silliest of the sheep are troubled at nightfall.

"When the Emperor came forth from the hotel to his carriage, the populace of Baden gave him unmistakeable evidence of their feeling towards him. Several gentlemen have assured me that the hissing was very far in excess of the few notes of acclamation. Even in the Conversation House, where the *elite* of the visitors were assembled, the hisses were very distinct, and must have been an unpleasant sound to one who breathes the air of flattery, and eats the bread of adulation. When the Grand Duke afterwards appeared, the people cheered him very heartily as if to show for whom the sounds of disapproval had been intended.

"Sunday was the great day of discussion, deliberation, arrangement, or whatever else may have been the end and aim of the interview. How little is God in the thoughts of the great when His own day is the chosen season for their councils, and that, too, when no crisis is impending, and no immediate disaster compels them to hasty deliberations. Here were all the days in the week all equally available, no haste compelling, no wars alarming, and yet none of their own six days will suit them; they must usurp God's peculiar day, as if they were lords of the Sabbath, or irresponsible to the laws of Heaven. What but confusion can be the result of such councils? Will not the Lord be avenged on such a people as this?

"The Emperor left for Strasbourg at ten o'clock p.m., and his train started in the midst of a silence more profound than I have ever remarked before. Standing on the edge of the crowd, I was astonished to the utmost at a stillness like that of death—a quiet which was not broken till the cause of it had departed; then every man breathed freely, and as the Duke of Baden rode back to his castle the people gave him loyal cheers which contrasted with the gloomy silence with which the Gallic despot had been greeted. To my mind there was something truly dignified in this noiseless censure. To hiss might be but a display of weak impertinence, but to be sternly silent was the noble rebuke of resolute minds.

"C. H. SPURGEON."

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The eighth annual general meeting of this company, for the declaration of a dividend, and the general business of the corporation, was held at the London Tavern, on the 1st of June; Duncan Dunbar, Esq., the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The secretary, Mr. G. M. Bell, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the directors' report was also read as follows:—

"In conformity with the royal charter and deed of settlement, the directors now submit to the proprietors their eighth annual report, together with the accounts, duly audited, showing the state of the bank's affairs up to the 31st of December, 1859. It is gratifying to the directors to be able to announce that, notwithstanding the many failures that have recently occurred in the colonies, the result of the past year's operations is favourable, and that the business prospects and position of the bank at the date of the last advices were of a satisfactory character, a result which may be ascribed to the vigilance and caution exercised by the inspector, Mr. Bramwell, and the other executive officers of the establishment. The latest advices from the colonies extend to the 17th March from Melbourne, and to the 14th of March from Sydney. The directors propose making the usual half-yearly addition of £5000 to the reserve fund, which will then amount to £25,000 invested in Victoria Government debentures, bearing 6 per cent. interest. It is also their intention to add £1500 to the building fund, which will then amount to £3000. The accounts appended to this report are made up to the 31st of December last, from which it appears that after the usual deductions, and also after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts (the full amount recommended by the inspector), there remains to the credit of profit and loss the sum £38,661 19s. 3d., out of which the directors recommend that a dividend be deducted for the half-year of 3½ per cent. free of income tax, £24,500; and that a sum of £5000 be placed to the reserve fund; also that a sum of £1500 be placed to the building fund; total, £31,000; leaving to be carried to next account a balance of £7661 19s. 3d. The directors and auditors now go out of office, but being eligible for re-election they offer themselves accordingly."

The accounts of the bank are stated as follows:—

"Balance-sheet, December 31, 1859. Liabilities: Notes in circulation, £135,272; bills payable and other liabilities, £454,075 7s. 4d.; deposits, £590,205 3s. 9d.; capital paid up, £700,000; reserve fund, £20,000; colonial building fund, £1500; profit and loss, £38,661 19s. 3d.; total, £1,939,714 10s. 4d. Assets: Coin and bullion, £294,796 9s. 11d; balances due by other banks, £31,057 1s. 10d.; bills receivable, and other securities, £1,527,538 9s. 5d.; freehold, leasehold, and other property of the corporation, £84,134 0s. 8d.; open policies, £1869 7s. 5d.; stamps, £319 1s. 1d.; total, £1,939,714 10s. 4d.

"Profit and Loss Account.—To dividends paid, viz.: Tenth dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for half-year ended December 31, 1858, £21,000; 11th dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for half-year ended June 30, 1859, £24,500; to reserve fund, £10,000; to colonial building fund, £1500; to balance carried down, £38,661 19s. 3d.; total, £95,661 19s. 3d. By balance at December 31, 1858, per last statement, £33,809 19s. 10d.; by balance of profits in London and in the colonies for the year ended December 31, 1859, after deducting current expenses and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, £61,851 19s. 5d.; total, £95,661 19s. 3d."

The Chairman was happy to say that the report was such as not to require him to make any long comment upon it, for it would speak for itself. Looking at the state of the company's affairs, thus put before the proprietors, they certainly did not seem to be in a very bad position. The present half-yearly account looked well, and their prospects for the next half year certainly did not look worse. It was a great deal to be able to say this, in such times as the colonies had lately passed through. As a proof of the stability of the bank, the proprietors would observe that their reserve fund was increasing, and also that they were yearly laying by a certain sum towards the building fund, so that the very large amount charged against them under that head was thus being diminished. If the board were still enabled, with the sanction of the proprietors, to go on in the same prudent course which they had hitherto pursued, he believed that their bank would stand second to none. (Cheers.) Their character abroad, and especially in the colonies, stood very high, and although they were exposed to great competition in Australia, they certainly had no enemies there, and nobody wished to run this company down. As the directors had stated in their report, they had reason to believe that everything was favourable to their success in the colonies, considering the state of the times. Their inspector, Mr. Bramwell, in his letter, dated the 16th of March, 1860, said:—"Although, by this mail, I regret to have to report important failures, I have the satisfaction of stating that the bank will not suffer to the extent of one penny thereby, and although these failures have considerably shaken public confidence, and checked for the moment the better and more hopeful feeling which appeared to be growing at the date of my despatch by the last mail, I have hitherto had no reason to change my own views of the general soundness of the bank's affairs, which, as the court may feel assured, will, under existing circumstances, occupy my anxious and most earnest attention." He (the chairman) thought this report was very satisfactory, and the proprietors would observe it did not emanate from the directors, but was addressed to them by the inspector of the bank, who had the charge and supervision of their affairs in the colonies, and in whom they had the highest confidence; it was considered by the directors as highly satisfactory, and would no doubt be viewed in the same light by the shareholders. He moved that the report, with the statement of accounts, be adopted, printed, and circulated among the proprietors; and that a dividend of 3½ per cent., free of income-tax, be declared on the paid up capital, for the half-year ending December 31. It would be payable on Monday, the 2nd of July next; and as the accounts had to be made up, it could not be made payable at an earlier date, although the board had thought proper to call this meeting as early as possible.

The motion for the adoption of the report having been seconded by Colonel Hyslop,

A Shareholder asked whether the bank was still paying interest on deposits?

The Chairman said they were still doing so, but it depended upon how long they remained in the hands of the bank. The directors had attempted to put a stop to the practice, but found that by this attempt they did, for the time, a little injury to the bank; and indeed it was of no use for them to say that they would refuse to do what all the other banks were doing. A great deal must necessarily be left to the discretion of the manager, who was practically acquainted with the details, and he was as much opposed to the system as the directors themselves, but found a difficulty in getting rid of it. The London Chartered Bank of Australia, however, only paid interest on monthly accounts, while some of the other banks paid on daily accounts. The directors disapproved of it as much as anybody else could do, but having charge of the interests of the bank, they found it necessary to go with the times.

The motion was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Duff moved, and Mr. J. L. Foster seconded, the re-election of the directors and auditors, who all had to retire from office, according to the provisions of the deed of settlement.

The motion having been unanimously agreed to,

The Chairman briefly returned thanks, and remarked that he considered it a salutary rule which obliged the directors all to go out of office at once, because the proprietors were thus enabled to supersede them if they did not approve of the directors' behaviour.

Mr. Woolsey, as one of the original shareholders, moved, and Mr. Youl seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the directors.

The Chairman, after acknowledging this compliment, said he would himself move the last resolution, which was a vote of thanks to Mr. John Bramwell, and to the local inspectors and managers, for their attention to the interests of the Company during the past year. He had heard from men of all parties in the colony the best accounts of that gentleman, to whom the bank was much indebted for its prosperity.

This ended the proceedings.—*Home News.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 16.

Vimeira, ship, 1037 tons, Captain Swanson, from Plymouth 5th May. Passengers—the Bishop of Brisbane, Rev. Messrs. J. Ranscome, J. Moberly, J. Tomlinson, J. Sutton, J. Jones, O. P. Greenstreet, O. C. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Heath, Misses Johnson (2), Master F. and W. Johnson, Miss Morris, Miss Hereford, Miss Willock, Mrs. Dashwood, Mrs. and Miss Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Brodzick and 2 sons, Mrs. and Miss Saunders, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Davenport, and 21 in the second cabin. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

John Melbuish, ship, 644 tons, Captain Grant, from the Downs 17th April. Brierley, Dean, and Co., agents.

City of Melbourne, barque, 177 tons, Captain Leidi, from Melbourne 8th instant. Captain, agent.

Urara (s.), 240 tons, Captain Wiseman, from Clarence River, 14th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Messrs. Smith, Goodes, Newman, Moyes, Kennedy, Wilson, and 31 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Company, agents.

Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, from Wide Bay 1st, and Brisbane 13th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Herbert, Brown (2), and 5 in the steerage; from Brisbane—Mr. Kennedy, and 2 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 16.

Prince Alfred (s.), for Auckland.
Lord Ashley (s.), for Nelson.
Caroline, for Mauritius.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 16.

Royal Saxon, for Shanghai; Sea Gull, for Twofold Bay; H. M. S. Herald, for Batavia; Aquila, for Guam.

CLEARANCES.—August 16.

Lord Ashley (s.), 192 tons, Captain Kennedy, for Nelson. Passengers—Miss Bowerman, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Messrs. Rattray, Walker, and Fairhurst.

Prince Alfred (s.), 704 tons, Captain Bowden, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Captain Tunks, Messrs. Ross, Chapman, Wright, Webster, Anderson, Clarke, and Master Wright.

Aquila, ship, 403 tons, Captain Quierlo, for Guam, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 16.

Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 150 bales hay, 180 bags potatoes, 5 coops poultry, 20 cases eggs, 12 pigs, 4 calves, 60 bags maize, 11 quarters beef; Quail, from Broken Bay, with 350 baskets shells; Warlock, Sacramento and Nightingale, from Bellambi, with 165 tons coal; Cambrian Packet, Lydia, and Magnet from Brisbane Water, with 1800 baskets shells, 7000 feet timber, 1000 palings; Jessie, Mechanic, Louisa Maria, Little Pet, Petrel, Albion, and Lavinia, from Newcastle, with 800 tons coal; Chase and Unknown from Morpeth, with 118 tons coal; Illawarra (s.), from Wollongong and Kiama, with 110 kegs butter, 25 bags maize, 18 pigs, 6 calves; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 250 bags maize, 134 bales hay, 12 calves, 100 bags potatoes, 20 dozen pumpkins, 20 quarters beef, 12 boxes eggs, 6 coops poultry.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 16.

Alarm, Petrel, Pacific, and Amelia Breillat, for Newcastle; Maid of the Lake, for Lake Macquarie; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury; Janet, for Shoalhaven; Collina, and Warlock, for Bellambi; Catherine Lord, for Pittwater; Quail, for Broken Bay; Sarah Ann, Wild Wave, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—August 16.

Waratah (s.), from Wide Bay: 16 casks tallow, 2 bales wool, 137 hides, 23 bundles skins, Mort and Co.; 4 bales wool, 3 bales skins, Buyers and Learmonth, 467 paunches tallow, Lotze and Larnach; 2 casks tallow, M'Intosh, Hirst, and Co.; 1 cask tallow, 9 hides, Tooth and Co.; 3 casks tallow, Gilchrist and Co.; 7 casks tallow, 9 bundles skins, 44 hides, Armitage and Co.; 2 casks tallow, 21 hides, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.

Vimeira, from London: 2 packages, A. Dreutler and Co.; 50 half hogsheads, Wilds, Merry, and Co.; 1 package, W. Long; 12 packages, Kirchner and Co.; 46 hogsheads, 100 packages, Tucker and Co.; 100 hogsheads, 3 packages, Donaldson, Graham, and Co.; 31 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 15 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 1 package, G. Moore and Co.; 144 rails, 242 chairs, 81 packages iron, 2 packages, A. Hodgson; 1 package, H. Marsh and Co.; 1 package, Foss, Son, and Co.; 1 package, J. Dean; 10 bales, Lotze and Larnach; 1 package, J. G. Waller; 2 packages, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 2 hogsheads, W. Bulyard; 6 packages, E. Salamon; 1 package, C. Pearce; 1 package, W. Reading; 63 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 1 package, D. Buist and Son; 38 packages, J. Williams; 193 packages, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 10 packages, Mr. Saunders; 71 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 7 packages, T. W. Smart; 27 packages, E. and W. Paul; 50 hogsheads, A. Thompson and Co.; 8 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 10 packages, E. B. Hamel; 1 package, Miss Hubert; 7 packages, F. Parks and Co.; 2 packages, Farene and Gwyn; 50 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 140 packages, Levicks and Piper; 100 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 package, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 4 packages, T. R. Fenwick; 2 packages, Mrs. Webb; 5 packages, Robinson and Morey; 125 kegs, J. Mullens; 1 bull, 331 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 2 packages, W. R. Piddington; 40 packages, J. F. M'Donald; 146 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 4 packages, H. Cohen and Co.; 450 packages, M. and L. Brodziak; 7 packages, W. Hunter; 7 packages, T. Blake; 4 packages, Aspinwall and Co.; 3 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 46 hogsheads, 60 half-hogsheads, 1281 cases, 10 quarter casks, 13 sheets lead, 96 grindstones, 221 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 250 packages, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 81 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 1 horse, 2 bulls, 50 hogsheads, 10 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 4 packages, J. Hill, jun., and Sons; 1 package, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 cask, J. Keep; 38 packages, Keep and Parsons; 2 packages, T. P. Reeve; 41 packages, R. Hill; 2 packages, G. W. Osborne; 30 packages, B. Lee; 1469 packages iron, A. S. N. Co.; 114 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 3 trunks, J. Vickery; 4 rams, 6 pigs, 2 dogs, 12 fowls, 6 pheasants, 13 rabbits, M. Kitten; 4 bulls, Swanson; 1 package, G. Whitfield; 12 packages, W. H. Eldred; 200 quarters malt, 568 packages, Order.

John Melbuish, from London: 119 packages, Lotze and Larnach; 110 half-hogsheads, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 100 drums, F. Mitchell; 113 hogsheads, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 50 hogsheads, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 86 hogsheads, Frost, Kohler, and Co.; 3 packages, E. Rodgers; 16 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 81 rails, 180 plates, W. Randle; 36 packages, J. Bain; 50 cases, W. Hearson and Co.; 1 package, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 package, J. Kohn and Co.; 10 packages, C. Scott; 1 package, R. Blair; 5 packages, Kirchner and Co.; 2 packages, H. Moore; 10 hogsheads, 180 kegs, 200 cases, Buyers and Learmonth; 41 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 20 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 5 packages, J. Sewell and Co.; 6 packages, A. Dreutler and Co.; 2640 bars, 319 boards, 450 blocks, Iredale and Co.; 40 hogsheads, J. Martin; 4 packages, C. J. Haigh; 2 packages, H. Banniger and Co.; 36 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 40 packages, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 452 packages, 6 hogsheads, Levicks and Piper; 1 package, Ivory, Brothers; 245 packages, M. Moss; 216 packages, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 3 packages, J. Brush; 43 packages, Griffiths, Fanning and Co.; 41 packages, J. Macintosh; 1828 bars 380 bundles iron, 73 packages, Ashdown and Co., 30 hogsheads, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 2 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 70 packages, J. F. M'Donald; 100 hogsheads, 196 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 43 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg. 4 packages, W. Dean; 1 package, Allen, Street, and Norton; 39 packages, A. and E. A. Levy; 36 packages, J. Levy; 44 trunks, J. Vickery; 11 packages, H. Rourke; 241 packages, Iredale and Co.; 3 packages, S. Hoffnung; 200 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 148 packages, E. P. Capper; 240 packages, Benaud and Hase; 5 packages, H. C. Brook; 1 package, Eastwood; 88 bundles, J. Keep; 508 rails, Railway Commissioners; 30 packages, J. Keep; 464 packages, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 18 packages, Faux and Board, 31 packages, Keep and Parsons; 50 casks, J. Cowlishaw; 1917 packages, Order.

City of Melbourne, from Melbourne: 54 coils rope, order.

EXPORTS.—August 16.

Prince Alfred (s.), for Auckland: 1 quarter-cask wine, J. Powell; 2 hogsheads rum, 1 hogshead brandy, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 4 cases chicory, 2 cases 5 half-tierces tobacco, 1 cask whisky, A. Hamilton; 10 quarter-casks whisky, 20 hogsheads rum, 3 hogsheads brandy, Gilfillan and Co.; 12 boxes tobacco, E. Chapman and Co.; 4 half-tierces tobacco, 73 bags sugar, 1 case cigars, 55 bags salt, 41 bags rice, 5 chests 10 half chests tea, 10 boxes soap, 3 cases, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 9 hogsheads rum, Bine and Co.; 50 half-chests tea, W. Bartels; 1 hogshead 1693 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 case hats, Mountcastle; 1 package books, Robertson; 1 package drapery, Giles and Co.; 5 packages drugs, Elliott, Brothers; 8 cases drapery, G. Griffiths; 8 packages boots, W. Dean; 20 bags rice, J. Chambers; 40 boxes soap, 50 boxes candles, 1 bag wick, T. Donaghy; 50 boxes candles, J. E. Blake and Co.; 3 packages hardware, 3 cases axes, 2 drums oil, 1 bag handles, 3 boxes tacks, 24 kegs nails, 20 boxes clothespins, 1 bag seeds, I. C. R. M. Company; 54 packages groceries, 20 boxes clothespegs, 35 bags maize, 201 bags rice, 10 bags cane, 240 bags sugar, 20 chests 40 half-chests 8 threequarter-chests tea, J. Caldwell; 250 bags rice, Frost, Kohler, and Co.; 52 bags maize, Gedye and Co.; 1 case drapery, H. R. Webb; 2 packages, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 3 bales leather, Hall and Alderson; 2 boxes 10,000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 1 case, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 package, Mollison and Black; 2 packages, J. Keep; 5 packages ironmongery, 3 bales felt, Levicks and Piper; 41 bags maize, Chillman; 51 packages, Colonial Storekeeper; 4 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 20 bags sugar, 11 boxes candles, 20 bags rice, 3 packages groceries, J. Fraser and Co.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane: 1 puncheon rum, 10 quarter-casks wine, J. Powell, 1 hogshead sugar, 15 casks colonial spirits, Colonial Sugar Company; 15 chests 20 half-chests 20 boxes tea, Croom and Co.; 5 hogsheads sugar, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 3 half-tierces tobacco, N. Giffard; 2 quarter-casks wine, Keele, Campbell and Co.; 30 half-chests 20 boxes tea, R. Towns and Co.; 1 hogshead rum, Beit and M'Donald; 1 hogshead rum, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 half-tierces tobacco, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 hogshead wine, 8 chests, 6 half-chests tea, 13 bags potatoes, 29 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 11 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads 1 quarter-cask rum, 5 cases brandy, 2 quarter-casks wine, 5 cases old tom, Tucker and Co.; 25 cases beer, 10 casks ale, 5 chests, 3 half-chests tea, S. A. Joseph; 16 casks oil stores, M. J. Peden; 1 case wine, 1 cask ale, Brown and Co.; 10 cases pickles, 10 bundles raisins, 5 barrels currants, D. Cooper and Co.; 5 packages, Hall and Alderson; 21 packages, Levicks and Piper; 2 packages, J. Caldwell; 1 case books, J. Moore; 1 case drapery, J. Phillips; 4 packages drugs, Foss, Son, and Co.; 1 case, Colonial Storekeeper; 5 packages rope, 16 packages, N. Caston; 1 cask drugs, J. and E. Row; 3 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1000 slates, 2 rolls lead, T. Cowlishaw; 1 case, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 weighing machine, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 2 cases, Sands and Kenny; 2 packages, Sherriff and Downing; 40 bags flour, 3 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 150 bags flour, 20 bags potatoes, H. Clarke; 5 casks cement, 4 casks plaster paris, W. W. Buckland; 25 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth; 12 cases, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 4 packages, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 11 packages oil stores, Fairfax and Co.; 40 cases, M. Moss; 2 packages, Hayden and Co.; 1 case, Church; 5 bags oats, Ferris and Son; 90 bars 20 bundles iron, 10 cart boxes, 37 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 3 packages, S. A. Joseph; 17 packages, J. Hughes; 2 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 5 cases galvanized iron, 52 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 5 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 packages, J. Baptist; 16 packages rope, 45 packages, Iredale and Co.; 110 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 60 bags flour, J. Mort and Co.; 10 cases, Mitchell; 20 bags oats, 37 bags maize, Pritchard and Williams; 2 cases, R. Herrod; 40 bags potatoes, W. Short; 6 packages, J. M. Illidge; 1 case confectionery, W. J. Cates; 2 packages, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 2 rolls lead, W. S. Friend; 4 packages, Myers and Cantor; 20 wheels and axles, 42 packages, E. Dawson; 3 cases groceries, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 3 boxes type, Thompson; 3 packages, P. Lazarus; 1 boat, Stokes; 20 bags potatoes, 10 bags maize, Palser; 1 case wine, Graham, Binnie, and Co.; 19 packages fruit, H. Griffiths; 2 rolls leather, R. Binnie; 1 bale leather, T. W. Eady; 30 bags flour, A. S. N. Company; 24 cases fruit, 10 bags potatoes, Woodward; 1 horse, Massey; 1 case instruments, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 1 horse, Goggs; 1 case fruit, J. H. Bray.

Lord Ashley (s.), for Nelson: 60 boxes tea, W. E. Day; 20 half-chests tea, 12 casks sugar, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 3 hogsheads brandy, 1 hogshead gin, R. Adams; 10 chests 30 boxes tea, 11 tierces tobacco, 10 quarter-casks wine, N. Giffard; 1 case cigars, 30 cases 1 hogshead brandy, 5 cases bitters, 5 quarter-casks wine, 7 hogsheads rum, 15 chests tea, 119 packages, S. A. Joseph; 3 cases tobacco, 1 case cigars, Bing and Co.; 48 boxes candles, 60 cases gin, 3 cases cigars, 44 boxes tobacco, 2 packages, Montefiore and Co.; 4 hogsheads wine, 2 hogsheads whisky, Beit and M'Donald; 5 packages firearms, J. Powell; 60 packages oil stores, 12 chests 10 half-chests 4 boxes tea, J. Watkins; 10 chests 10 half-chests tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 10 chests 20 quarter-chests tea, 20 boxes candles, 5 bags coffee, 17 bags sugar, J. Fraser and Co.; 120 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 5 bags pepper, 5 chests 15 half-chests tea, M. J. Peden; 1 bag ginger, 420 bags maize, 12 kegs nails, 7 packages fruit, 30 boxes candles, C. Powell; 66 bundles 14 bars iron, 11 packages ironmongery, Iredale and Co.; 2 packages, Colonial Storekeeper; 3 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case hats, Mountcastle; 1 case books, Robertson; 7 drums oil, 2 bales leather, W. Hay; 1 package, J. Kohn and Co.; 8 packages, Mollison and Black; 3 packages saddlery, J. Rotwell; 6 packages leather, Hall and Alderson; 17 cases apples, N. Caston; 1 dozen packages saddlery, F. Miles; 2 cases fruit, Green; 5 packages fruit, 8 packages, Powell; 3 packages iron, Bignell; 51 packages, 2 nile buoys, 7 bars iron, Buyers and Learmonth, 1 case drapery, Dawson and Thompson; 1 bale tweed, M. Campbell; 4 packages fruit, Edde; 3 cases drugs, Elliott, Brothers; 6 packages boots, E. Vickery; 3 cases drapery, A. S. Webster; 1 bale cloths, Lotze and Larnach; 1 case fruit, Kirwan; 1 case fruit, M'Donald; 6 bags maize, Taylor; 1 case fruit, Goodwin; 28 packages fruit, Whetton; 12 packages fruit, 45 bricks, Scott; 78 bars 10 bundles iron, Hadley and Co.; 49 packages, C. Scott and Co.; 3 kegs nails, Berry; 2 cases drapery, Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 8 packages, J. Welch; 1 case drapery, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 1 tray, 173 packages, R. J. Peacock.

Additional—Royal Saxon, for Shanghai: 5 hogsheads brandy, Lamer, Muller, and Co.; 25 cases bitters, 150 barrels, 4 cases beef, 54 bags biscuit, 31 barrels pork, R. Towns and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Royal Saxon, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Batavia.—By H. M. S. Herald, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Port Curtis and Rockhampton.—By the Jenny Lind, on Saturday, at noon.

For Eden and Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE SALSETTE.

General Post Office, 9th August, 1860.

The Mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer SALSETTE will be made up at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 5 p.m. The following mails will be despatched, viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe via Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles," "in closed mail to France," or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rate—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers must be

Custom House.—Entered outwards: August 16.—Nelly, barque, 220 tons, Captain Orfeur, for London.

The Urara (s.) from Clarence River, was detained inside the bar six days, in consequence of heavy southerly gales and a high sea running. She left the bar at five p.m. on Tuesday, and arrived here at eleven a.m. yesterday, having experienced strong southerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage. The Fenella (s.) arrived at Grafton, on Monday; passed the New Moon (s.) on Wednesday, eight miles north of Port Macquarie. The Urara (s.) brings up 46 casks tallow, 561 hides, 1228 bags maize, 4 bundles sheepskins, 41 bags bacon, 50 hams, 2 coops poultry, 3 cases eggs.

The Vimeira, Captain Swanson, left Plymouth on the 5th May; was nineteen days to Madeira, and sixty-nine days to the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, with light variable winds all the time. She has had fine weather on this coast, and has been five days from Cape Otway. The Rev. F. M'Ghee, died from an attack of apoplexy on 4th June, in latitude 6·54 N. longitude 25·40 W. The Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie also lost an infant during the passage. The passengers, of whom there are a full complement, speak in the highest terms of the kindness they have experienced during the voyage from Captain Swanson and his officers, and the excellent accommodation afforded on board this favourite ship.

The John Melbuish has not spoken any vessels during the passage from London.

The Waratah (s.) left Maryborough on the 1st instant, and was detained by heavy S. E. gales, and a sea on the bar until the 8th; a continuance of heavy S. E. gales and tempestuous weather compelled her to put into Brisbane for a supply of coals. She left Brisbane on the 13th, and Cape Moreton on the 14th instant, at 8 a.m. She experienced light S. W. and S. E. winds and fine weather the whole of the passage. The Boomerang, from Sydney, arrived at Brisbane on Sunday, the 12th, and reported very heavy weather on the coast. A brig was passed at anchor near the bar, inward bound. The Waratah entered Sydney Heads at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

The Mails by the Jeddo.—The mails by the P. and O. Steamship Jeddo, consist of 131 packages, containing 20,317 letters, 355 books, and 33,717 newspapers:—

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers
Indian ports...	86	9	1,346
Australian ports	1,100	25	973
Northern countries of Europe...	26	0	1
Continental ...	825	0	96
United Kingdom, via Marseilles	3,909	29	3,100
Ditto ditto, via Southampton ...	14,247	284	28,000
Total ...	20,317	355	33,717

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 15.—Black Swan (s.), from Launceston; Natal, from Mauritius, 96 days.

August 16.—Tommy, from Circular Head; Strathallan, from London.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Vibelia, Daniel Watson, for Newcastle; Gil Blas, for Sydney; Jenny Green, Lady Bird (s.), for Portland; City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town; Prince Albert, for Port Albert.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 16, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, W., thick, cloudy.
Albury, N. W., fine.
Gundagai, W., cloudy.
Yass, W., clear; thermometer 55°.
Goulburn, W., fine.
Newcastle, W., fine.
Bathurst, S. W., fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial communication perfect.
Northern " "
Western " "
Railway " "
South Head " "
Southern " "
Adelaide " "
Tasmania " interrupted.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 15.—Squaw, brig, 166 tons, Reid, from Melbourne.
August 16.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.
August 16.—Emily Hort, schooner, 141 tons, Castle, from Sydney.
August 16.—William Hill, brig, 119 tons, M'Cullum, from Geelong.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Leonidas, barque, Allerdyce, for Melbourne, with 330 tons coal.
August 16.—Sarah, brig, Firth, for Sydney, with 160 tons coal.
August 16.—Drover, brig, Patten, for Melbourne, with 260 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARD.

August 16.—Notion, from Sydney.

COASTERS OUTWARD.

August 15.—H. M. Warfield, Buonaparte, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

August 4.—Don Juan, from Sydney.

The s.s. Lord Worsley, Captain Johnston, arrived in this harbour at 1.25 p.m. this day. She left Wellington on Saturday, the 21st July, and the next day meeting with a southerly gale off the Kai Koras, bore up and anchored under Cape Campbell. On Monday, the 23rd, started again for Lyttelton; but was compelled to put back from the continued severity of the weather. The following day, the weather having moderated, she was enabled to proceed on her passage, and reached Lyttelton on the 25th. Left Lyttelton the following day for Otago; but the gale having again increased, accompanied with thick snow storms, she was obliged to put back to Lyttelton. Started again on Sunday, and arrived at Otago the next day, at 10 a.m. Left Otago at 4 p.m. on the 1st instant, arrived at Lyttelton after a quick run of twenty-one hours; sailed from Lyttelton at 7 p.m. of the 2nd, and arrived here as above. Captain Johnson says that his recent passage to the south has been the most severe that he has ever experienced. The Canterbury plains were covered with snow, and the weather was intensely cold. At Otago a portion of the harbour was frozen over, and a large quantity of snow had fallen. The Isabella Hamilton, Kinnaird, and Ben Nevis, were at Otago when the Lord Worsley left. A brig, supposed to be the Cosmopolite, with stock, anchored at Otago Heads, but had been blown to sea. The New Margaret, from Adelaide, with stock, the Avery, and the barque Dunedin, were at Lyttelton.—*Wellington Independent*, August 3.

A Pirate Expedition.—By the Bustard, from Chusan, we have received the following, dated 27th instant:—On the morning of the 22nd, a combined expedition on a small scale, took place against a horde of pirates whose den was situated between the islands of Latse and Chusan. The force employed consisted of H.M. gunboats Bustard and Woodcock, the marines and two cutters' crews of the Imperieuse, and one company of the 99th regiment, the French gun-boat Alarme and a few French troops. The pirates were hidden in a narrow channel formed by three small islands on the west coast of Chusan in a Black-wall Pass, Keren to the north, Lin to the south, and Latse in the middle, so that there were four openings by which they could run in and out. The Bustard went in at the southern entrance, and as soon as she was seen several junks' crews jumped on shore, but others attempted to escape by the other openings, little expecting to be met by the Woodcock and Alarme, who quickly turned them back, with round shot and shell. The gunboats then closed upon them and drove them ashore, and most of the pirates got into the mainland of Chusan and escaped. It was arranged that the land force should have been there to receive them, but it came up two hours late; as it was, however, twelve or fifteen were killed and about forty made prisoners. Amongst the latter is the wife of Po-kie Tom, the pirate leader, who is said to be an Englishman; she is a rather pretty Malay girl. The Bustard got ashore in her channel, and remained there until next day, when she returned to Tinghae with seventeen junks, the Woodcock seven, and the Alarme two. Six were burnt. The store-steamer Hesper arrived on the 26th. It is supposed Chusan will be abandoned, but the troops will not leave before the arrival of the next mail.—*North China Herald Shipping List*, May 29.

Clipper Ships to Sydney.—A dejeuner was given on the 31st of May on board the clipper ship Solway, now lying in the London Docks, for the purpose of celebrating the inauguration of a London branch of the "Black Ball" line of Australian ships, which, under the management of T. M. Mackay and Co. (a London branch of the eminent firm of James Baines and Co., of Liverpool), are intended to sail hereafter regularly on the 10th of every month from the port of London to Sydney. The first ship of the line, the Stornoway, sailed on the 10th of May; the second, the Cairngorm, sailed on the 10th of June; and the Solway will be the third of the line—which, if conducted on the same liberal principles as the Liverpool to Melbourne "Black Ball" ships, cannot fail to command a large amount of support. The company was numerous and commercially influential. After the health of her Majesty had been duly honoured, Mr. T. M. Mackay proposed "The United Services and the Volunteers." The toast having been drunk with three times three, Sir J. Heron Maxwell returned thanks for the navy, Major Coates for the army, and Mr. S. K. Mackay and Mr. Whitehead, of the Inns of Court Rifles, for the Volunteers. "The House of Commons" was acknowledged by Mr. J. O. Lever, M.P. The chairman next proposed "Prosperity to the Australasian Colonies," associating with the toast the names of Mr. Wilson, proprietor of the *Melbourne Argus*; Mr. Ridgway, and Mr. Getty. Mr. Wilson responded, eulogising the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the regularity with which that company had carried the mails. "The Peninsular and Oriental Company" was proposed by the chairman, and responded to by Mr. Anderson, managing director, who said that his company were determined every satisfaction should be given in conveying the mails while they were intrusted to them. Sir J. Heron Maxwell proposed the toast of the day, coupling with it "The health of Mr. Mackay." Mr. Mackay, in returning thanks, said that though he had hitherto been associated with the Liverpool more than the London firm his heart was with both, and he believed that hard work, attention, and punctuality would bring the firm of Mackay and Co. a due portion of the southern business. He concluded by proposing "The Press."

THE GREAT STORM.

Upwards of 100 Vessels Wrecked, and Lamentable Loss of Life.

The terrific gale from the N. W. on Monday last, a most unusual occurrence at this season of the year, told with most disastrous effect upon the shipping off the coast, and the destruction of life and property has been truly appalling. As far as the present accounts furnish, no fewer than 50 wrecks and casualties occurred during its ravages. Several steamers are missing, and one on an excursion trip foundered with eighty people on board. The steamers from the North Sea, which arrived in the river on Wednesday, report that the gale almost equalled the hurricane which swept the coast in the latter part of last October. The cattle boats from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Flushing, and other Dutch ports, had most of their live stock washed overboard amounting to some hundreds. The decks were swept, bulwarks stove, sails split, and boats carried away, and in some instances it is a miracle how the ships outlived the storm.

It was upon the eastern and north-eastern range of coast that the gale produced such dreadful results. During the height of the hurricane on Monday about mid-day, eight ships, having from forty to fifty souls on board, went down in the sight of thousands of spectators on Yarmouth beach, and not a hand was spared of the crews. The fearful character of the gale became unmistakably apparent before noon, and the sea rose and lashed with terrible fury. About twelve o'clock a fine brig was seen to drive upon the Scroby Sands, abreast of Yarmouth. She was almost instantly submerged. The crew, eight men, were seen to take to the rigging, and to wave their caps to attract the attention of those on shore. Calls were immediately raised for the lifeboat, and several boatmen rushed to go off with it. Unhappily, however, a wrangle took place as to who should have charge, which detained the boat on shore, and while this quarrel was going on the poor fellows who were clinging to the wreck were observed to be washed one by one out of the rigging, and thus they all perished. Shortly after this catastrophe, a timber barge beat over the sands, and went down with all on board. In the course of an hour or so, another brig and schooner were observed to be driven upon the Scroby, and in a few minutes the brig disappeared, her crew numbering probably about eight. The schooner stood the fury of the sea for a quarter of an hour, and then went to pieces. Three or four of the seamen were noticed clinging to the masts. Three other brigs were seen to go down in the Cockle Gat, with the whole of their crews, those on shore being unable to render the least aid. By the interference of the coast-guard the Yarmouth life-boat was eventually got off, but it returned without doing any good. The names of the ill-fated vessels which thus perished are not precisely known, but it is believed that two of them were the Useful, of Shields, and the Gem, of Exeter, as they were seen riding near the Scroby shortly before the bad weather came on. On the Horsey beach, in the vicinity of Yarmouth, the brig Æolus, Poet and Richards, bound to the Thames, from the Tyne, coal laden, was dashed to pieces in a few minutes, and the whole of the crew were drowned, with the exception of the master and a man named Thomas Money. The Maria, schooner, of and for Yarmouth, was also totally lost on the Horsey beach. A fleet of disabled vessels, with loss of masts, spars, &c., put into port for shelter and to repair damage. In the adjacent roadstead, off Lowestoft, there were hundreds of colliers and coasters, and the confusion amongst them to run for a place of refuge was most exciting, and led to innumerable collisions. Upwards of fifty put into the harbour with the loss of sails, anchors, cables, and other damage. At Lowestoft a portion of a guano warehouse was blown down upon the railway just after a train had passed, and the country inland seems to have suffered severely. At Holkham-park, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, hundreds of fine oak and other trees were torn up by the roots.

Higher up the coast, to the northward of Flamborough Head, the most serious havoc was occasioned. The gale suddenly burst forth on Monday morning with the fury of a hurricane, and on the south shore of Filey Bay thirteen fine yawls were driven on to the rocks at Speeton, entailing a loss of upwards of £10,000 to the fishermen of the place. In the neighbourhood of Redcar, at the mouth of the Tees Bay, the gale raged with destructive fury, and about twenty-five sail were driven ashore. Between seven and eight o'clock on Monday morning, while the gale was at its height, a fine barque, called the Jane Green, Captain Taylor, was driven ashore near the Black Hall rocks, four or five miles to the northward of Hartlepool, and speedily went to pieces, the unfortunate master and six of his crew perishing with her, five being saved. The captain was much respected, and has left a family of eight children. A tug-steamer, named the Robert and Mary, belonging to Sunderland, is supposed to have foundered, with all on board, during the storm. She left Sunderland on Sunday night, and has not since been heard of. Every part along this district of coast furnishes sad tidings of the severity of the gale, and it is feared that the full extent of the mischief is yet to be learned.

The Belgian steamer, which arrived in the river on Wednesday, reports a frightful catastrophe on the coast, at Flushing, where a Dutch steamer, bound on an excursion from Rotterdam to Zwolle, encountered the hurricane and foundered with all on board, off a place called Moerdyk. The number who perished is said to be about eighty. Another steamer was out about the same time at Scheveling; she was the Theresa, screw steamer, on a voyage from Leith to Rotterdam, but no mention is made of her crew.—*London Paper.*

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
August 16.	9.30 a.m.	W.S.W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	S.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and cloudy.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860. August.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
17	Friday	6 41	5 25	8 15	8 35

Moon.—New 17th instant, 8h. 28m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

From various causes, we have reason to think that a very large number of persons of the labouring and mechanical classes are out of employment, and that those who are not so entirely, are, nevertheless, in considerable difficulties. Generally, when troubles overtake men they endeavour to find some one to blame; but this is useless, unless—connected with the discovery of the human cause, there may be a fair expectation of relief. Of course, the suspension of much labour must be ascribed to the continuance of bad weather. Nothing can be done while every half hour the rain descends in torrents, and everybody has to escape from the streets as from a deluge. We hope however that this obstruction will be removed, and that with brighter days industry will resume its ordinary channels, and trade, so long suspended, experience a revival.

We are taught in these seasons of difficulty how dependant one class of the community is upon another—how impossible to disturb the prosperity of a part without affecting the welfare of all. It is not long since denunciations of capitalists were the staple of our political oratory. Capital, however, has for a time withdrawn itself, and what is the result? That which always must follow a suspension of enterprise and employment:—a depression of the wages of labour, a pinching of the working-classes, and all that demoralisation which ever results from a serious change in circumstances. We have no doubt that were prosperity to revive, and capital to resume action, these lessons would be generally set at naught. They are, however, repeated and renewed from year to year, and from age to age. Nature and Providence do not grow weary of impressing the same truths, although they do not save from the errors and mistakes they seem calculated to correct.

We think that those who are in a position to employ labour and do not, are making a serious mistake. It would be for their benefit as well as for the benefit of the working classes were all the power we possess to be brought into full activity. We have some dozen half-developed municipalities. A considerable sum has been reserved for their endowment. They have works of great importance to the comfort of the inhabitants pressing upon them. They have labour now at their command. Many of their unemployed neighbours would gladly accept reasonable pay during the next month or two. It is the same with private persons who have work to do. They may look round and see what in the course of the next six months must be done to preserve their property, to cultivate their grounds, to arrange their crops and to secure their future comfort and well-being. But if the opportunity of these few months be lost, two evils will happen: they will leave a large proportion of their neighbours in want, whose industry would have stimulated trade and revived the whole aspect of things, and they will be unable to obtain at some future time that kind of service which they may need, excepting with great difficulty, and, perhaps, on exorbitant terms.

It is a great misfortune when a considerable number of persons are out of employment. They must live, and during their inactivity they add nothing to the general store from which they are inevitably drawing, however mean their subsistence. We have not reached that state of stoical philosophy where men permit each other to pine away in want. The unemployed must still be fed. They are either exhausting the stores accumulated by their former economy, or they are drawing from the means of their neighbours, and thus creating general impoverishment. It is one great defect in the organisation of society that so many are occasionally deprived of employment. How to remedy the evil has been the problem of the wisest and most benevolent of mankind. No specific, however, applicable to large masses of people has ever been discovered by which capital and labour can be kept constantly abreast of each other.

Without looking to abstract questions, our course is clear and intelligible. There is work to be done. There are wages to pay for the doing of it. There are people waiting for employment, and suffering considerable distress. This course is recommended by the possible migration of multitudes to the Alpine gold-fields. We have no doubt many will go who will reap no advantage; but such is the force of the imagination where unlimited possibility presents itself to the minds of men, that were the blanks more numerous than they are a great body of the working classes would venture, in the hope of being the fortunate possessors of the prize. A few months will probably cure many of their spirit of adventure. At all events, whether prosperous or not, they will return to their homes. But, in the meantime, all considerable works must be suspended. Thus, what we do, it is necessary that we should do quickly.

We believe that the number of persons now out of employ has been greatly swollen by the restless spirit which any exciting event is sure to produce. Many thoughtless persons have thrown up their regular employment long before they were prepared to enter upon any other. This has afforded an opportunity to employers of labour to curtail their operations and reduce their expenditure, and in the general feeling of insecurity of the few past months they have been not indisposed to limit their establishments. The persons who have thus been thrown out of employment have often to thank themselves for their circumstances, for the machinery of society is extremely delicate, and any violent shock or interference interrupts its action in a thousand forms. We say this much to remind our readers that the present want of employment is no criterion of our permanent state. In fact we have no doubt that before 1860 closes the difficulty will be in another direction. In accounting for the scarcity of employment, we must also recollect that there is great hesitation on the part of the unemployed to accept anything like a permanent engagement. All are desirous of keeping themselves open to embrace any opportunity, whether of adventure or higher wages. No one has a right to blame this reserve, but it operates to discourage the employment of labour, and must be taken into account when we analyse the difficulties of the times.

In offering these remarks, we have aimed at suggestions to two classes of people: those who are in a condition to employ, by shewing that now is their opportunity; and the unemployed, by showing how their own supposed interest for the future interferes with their present well-being,—and with a desire to abate that feeling of discontent, which is natural to men when doomed to suffer.

We observe that an interpellation on the subject of colonial defences took place in the House of Commons on the occasion of going into committee on the army estimates. The rigid economists who look only at the four millions sterling spent in the defence of the scattered outposts of the empire, would make short work of the difficulty by confining the vote to the purely military stations, and dropping even some of these. But the Government charged with the responsibilities of guarding all the varied interests of the empire, feels the importance and the complexity of the question, and is disposed to proceed with caution.

The commission appointed to enquire into it, has not led to any immediate practical result. Its members differed considerably among themselves, and their differences are echoed by others. Those who are methodical, and who like to lay hold of a principle which can be uniformly applied, are favourable to the notion of making all the colonies, which are not military posts or philanthropic establishments, bear half the expense of their defence. But the number, and the variety of British colonies, makes the application of any fixed principle almost impossible. There are no two colonies hardly which are alike in all the conditions which enter into the consideration of local defences, such as population, wealth, unity of race, proximity of danger, liability to attack from without, or exposure to internal discord. The pressure of the principle on the resources of each would not be proportional. On some it would be light, on others it would be heavy. And if each case is to be dealt with separately on its own merits, then there is room for any amount of intercolonial jealousy and charges of favouritism or neglect, and a general principle of treatment can only be looked to as a sort of guiding light to be approached as nearly as circumstances will admit. One thing only seems to be decided, and that is that each colony that is wholly or partly self-governed, and that contributes, therefore, towards its own defence, is to be consulted as to its wishes. Our Parliament must therefore look out to have the matter officially referred to it, and be prepared to decide without any more dilatory evasions of the question, how much defence the colony needs and of what sort, and whether it shall be constructed out of colonial material or royal troops, and if of both, in what proportions.

Many of the well-populated and prosperous colonies could, with a little assistance in the shape of the most improved arms, provide all their own force, though some arrangement would have to be made to give the officers a competent military education abroad. But it is not the design of the British Government to aim at the entire removal of the royal troops from any colony. Both feeling and reason, it was remarked by Mr. Fortescue, suggested the undesirableness of there being any British colony where there were no redcoats to uphold the honour of the Queen's flag. Recent events in New Zealand have shown that, however valuable a fixed volunteer or militia force may be for local defence, a movable force under one command is also equally valuable to meet particular emergencies. All the royal troops have been concentrated at Taranaki under one undisputed authority, and are aided by the whole naval force on the station. Had there been no Queen's troops in Australia, but had each colony been in the guardianship of its own little local army, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have forwarded to New Zealand an equal amount of assistance, and with the same compactness of organisation and recognised gradations of authority.

No arrangement that may be mutually come to between the mother country and the colonies can be absolutely final. Emergencies may arise which would scatter all bargains to the winds. The British Government would never allow a colony to be ruined or lost to the Crown simply out of homage to some agreement that had been entered into that the colony should partially, or wholly, defend itself. Thus with regard to the New Zealand insurrection it was intimated that if reinforcements were found necessary to end the war, they would be forwarded without delay, all considerations of cost or the adjustment of the expense between the colony and the mother country being made to give way before the imperative necessity of establishing the undisputed sovereignty of the Queen.

The value of the colonies is a point on which theoretical politicians may dispute, and disciples of the Manchester School may in times of peace bring forward plausible arguments to shew that they are costly excresences not worth keeping—that their only value is as customers, and that that value would be secured quite as much if not more by their independence as by their connection with the empire, but these arguments will not be felt as valid when any colony is in absolute danger. Englishmen would not willingly tolerate that their brethren who have gone out to subdue the wilderness should be taken at a disadvantage, and overwhelmed by semi-barbarous races, or be overrun and annexed by any ambitious and aggrandising power. When things come to that point, help if needed will always be forthcoming. The mother country will, no doubt, throw on to the colonies all that it can in the way of self defence, and thus, at the same time, relieve its own resources, and draw forth the spirit of self-reliance in the young communities it has planted, but it will never prove so hard-hearted as to abandon them to subjugation or destruction, simply because it would cost too much to render them timely assistance. Every settlement recognised by the Crown will be guarded by the Crown.

By Electric Telegraph.

WEST MAITLAND.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The Northern Escort arrived at five o'clock, bringing the following quantity of gold:—

	ozs.	dwts.
Timbarra	681	7
Rocky River	383	14
Nundle	442	19
Tamworth	61	10
	1569	10

Also, £143 in notes and cash from Rocky River.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 7·30 p.m.

Both Houses met this afternoon.

In the Assembly Mr. Nicholson moved the adjournment for two days, as the gentlemen, who were advising with his Excellency, had not completed their arrangements.

Messrs. O'Shanassy and Ebden supported the adjournment, at the same time declining to be drawn into any explanation at present. Snodgrass followed, and Heales tried to solicit expression of opinion on the Land Bill. The adjournment was carried by a majority of three only—29 against 26.

An Ebden and O'Shanassy Administration will most likely be formed.

As a warning to the coming Ministry, Mr. Duffy condemned all delay on the passing of this measure.

Messrs. Wood and M'Culloch are spoken of as likely to join Nicholson, on promising independent support.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 4 p.m.

Parliament has adjourned till next Tuesday.

The annual ploughing match and horse show were held to-day, and was well attended.

Accounts from the country speak of several frosts for the last few mornings.

Business in the produce market is dull, and prices nominal.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

The second annual general meeting of the subscribers to this institution was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not numerous. Mr. M. Metcalfe was moved into the chair.

The Chairman said he felt sorry that there was not a larger attendance, but he presumed the arrival of the mail and the business consequent thereon prevented many from being present. He then called upon the Secretary, Mr. John Bell, to read the following

REPORT.

The second annual report of the Sydney Homœopathic Dispensary for the year ending July 26th, 1860 (submitted to the general meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, August 9th, 1860).

The committee appointed for the second year have much pleasure in announcing to the subscribers that the attendance at the dispensary has increased nearly fifty per cent.

At the close of the first year there were 13 patients on the books under treatment, during this year 127 new patients have been admitted, making a total of 140 patients; 101 patients have been discharged, leaving 39 patients under treatment at the present time.

The financial state of the Dispensary, as shown by the accounts attached, leaves a balance to credit of £37 14s 7d.

The total receipts for the year are £141 12s, and the expenditure £104 13s. The increased expenditure (as compared with last year) has been in advertising and the cost of supplying to the poor patients medicines, for which during the first year they themselves paid.

Your committee trust that a greater number of the friends of homœopathy will be added to the subscription list for the ensuing year. They would recommend that an early canvass be made by the collector, and hope that the appeal will be warmly responded to by many who have received benefit from homœopathic treatment, but whose names have not yet appeared amongst the subscribers to this institution.

Your committee have much pleasure in announcing to the friends of homœopathy that the system is making great progress in Australia; and also that satisfactory accounts of the flourishing state of the hospitals and dispensaries in Great Britain have been received during the year.

The Secretary then read the financial statement, the totals of which are given above.

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in moving:—"That the report now read, together with the accounts, be adopted; and that the same be printed for circulation."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Meymott, put, and carried.

Mr. R. M. Fitzgerald moved:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for the ensuing year: Rev. Canon Walsh, B. Buchanan, John Keep, Michael Metcalfe, James Barlow, A. R. Huntley, Hon. Henry Prince, J. C. Tucker, and Thomas Mort, Esqs.

Mr. J. S. Glaister, having seconded the motion, it was put and adopted.

Mr. G. N. Kennel moved, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the medical officers for their valuable services during the past year."

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Bell, put and passed.

Mr. S. H. Smyth moved, "That Dr. Bellamy, Dr. Meymott, and Dr. Le Gay Brereton be appointed the medical officers for the ensuing year."

Mr. J. G. Lee seconded the motion, which was then put and carried.

Mr. B. Buchanan moved, "That Mr. S. H. Smyth be requested to act as treasurer for the ensuing year."

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. S. Glaister, put and adopted.

Mr. S. H. Smyth moved, "That Mr. John Bell be appointed honorary secretary for the ensuing year."

Dr. Bellamy having seconded the motion, it was put and carried.

The Chairman announced that there was no other business before the meeting. He said he thought the success of homœopathy in the colony would depend upon the friends of the system. At present the progress of the Dispensary was much retarded on account of having no hospital in which to treat patients. The institution had now become a public benefit, and he thought that assistance should be rendered to it by the Government. They must have a hospital, and if the Government would not give them a ward in the general hospital they must buy one. He wished the friends of homœopathy to take the matter into consideration and subscribe to the object in the event of the Government refusing them a ward in the hospital. Many of the patients now under treatment by the homœopathic medical men were so poor that they could not get the necessaries of life, and the houses in which some of them lived, were almost roofless; so that the benefits they would otherwise receive were rendered nugatory. If, under such circumstances, the patients recovered, it was in spite of the disadvantages referred to; but if they died then their deaths were attributed to the assumed defects in the system. In conclusion he begged to commend the subject to their notice, and should feel glad if a meeting to make a practical move in the matter could be got up. For himself, he should support it, and subscribe towards the object as liberally as he could.

On the motion of Dr. Brereton, seconded by Mr. Bell, the thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Metcalfe for his kindness in presiding.

THE PERMISSIVE LIQUOR LAW.

A lecture on this subject was delivered last evening, at the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, by Mr. G. Innes, B.A. Over a hundred persons were present, and Mr. H. Parkes, M.L.A., was called to the chair; and, in taking it, mentioned the fact that Mr. Innes was a native of the colony, reared in it, and educated in the Sydney University.

The lecturer said that he came before them, though only a young man, to submit to their notice the sketch of a law for doing away with the present system of licensing public-houses. He was aware that, in thus doing, he was attacking a large amount of vested interest, but he should consider himself unworthy of being a native of the land, if he did not make an effort to redeem it from the monster vice of intemperance that so weighed it down. He knew that he should bring enmity upon himself by the course he had marked out to take, but under all circumstances he would pursue it, feeling that he was in the right, even though, as yet, the majority was against him. The old maxim that "Prevention is better than cure," was certainly a sound one. It was well enough to stop a leak in a ship, but far better to build one in such a way as that there should be no leak. In the same way, it was well enough to apply remedies to the ills brought about by intemperance, but still better would it be to root out the evil at once, by crushing the trade in spirits instead of legalising it, as was now done. As in the case of small-pox, no doubt every effort was made to stay the ravages of that fell disease, yet, until they went to the root of the mischief, and by vaccination combatted the evil, all efforts to allay it had been useless. Some had urged that the evil could only be put down by moral suasion; but how long would that have to be employed before it brought about the result they desired? It would never be done by such a power as moral suasion, unless physical exertions were also made to effect the object. It had not been by moral suasion that the slave-trade had been abolished. No; all the missionaries that could be sent out to the slaves, and all that could be done for them would not have alleviated their lot had not physical exertions been made and the odious trade been done away with altogether. In his attacks upon intemperance he was not singular, for he was borne out in his opinion by that of Sir W. A'Beckett, late Chief Justice of Victoria, who had declared that nine criminal cases out of ten that had come before him for trial had been caused directly or indirectly by intoxication, and that nothing but a Maine Law would ever remedy the evil. Our own Chief Justice had given similar testimony, and recommended the same course. But with regard to the Maine Law he begged to observe that the Permissive Liquor Law did not originate in America, for the Maine Law prohibited the sale of liquor altogether; whilst the law which was the subject of this lecture, was on this principle—that if, in any town two-thirds of the electors wished for the suppression of public-houses therein then on a petition to that effect public-houses in that town were to be put down. The operation of such a law would be no hardship, because the inhabitants would decide for themselves, and if they wished to have public-houses amongst them they could have them; whereas, if they did not wish for them they would be abolished. Nor did the law interfere with any private arrangements that might be made by persons for drinking in their own houses, nor with hotels as places of accommodation for travellers and others. It was not against these places as culinary establishments that objections were made, but against their bars, and against the intoxicating drinks that were sold there. He then briefly alluded to the operation of the Maine liquor law in the United States. In Massachusetts there had been a decrease of fifty per cent. in crime after its adoption, whilst in Connecticut the gaols had been completely to let. The publicans, also, in looking at the Licensing Act, must consider themselves a very ill-used race; for, if their trade was right and correct, the restrictions contained in that Act ought not to be imposed on them. No such restrictions existed against the sale of other articles. Either the trade was right or wrong. If right let it be legalised, and let the restrictions be removed, for the very existence of the restrictions and penalties was a tacit acknowledgment that the system was wrong. No doubt this question was a distasteful one to a New South Wales public, and it was probable that an address from him on American Slavery would bring a larger audience, who would be vastly interested in the question. If he were to deliver such an address in America he would be laughed at, told that he did not understand the question, and taken to some farm and shewn the slaves all happy and comfortable, with the intimation that it was the abuse of the system and not the system itself that was chargeable with the many evils enumerated. So was it here, the people who would be interested in the question of American slavery would pay no attention to the monster evil at their doors that was eating into the very vitals of their prosperity, and far more pernicious in its effects upon them than was slavery to the States, and which was excused here on the same principle as slavery was excused in America—that it was not the use but the abuse of the system that caused all the mischief; and our wise legislators would not crush the evil, although they saw its dire effects, because, as they conceived, the State prospered upon the revenue derived from the consumption of spirits. Many remedies for the evils that were admitted to exist had been proposed by different parties, each one having a hobby of his own; but it was not by shifting or increasing the restrictions that good could result, for to apply an efficient remedy they must attack the evil itself, and do away with the system. Some had said that if the public-houses were put down, the evils of sly grog-selling would be still greater than those under the licensing system; but from his experience in his own neighbourhood, on the Manning River, he could state that it was for a long time without a licensed public-house, and though perhaps some evils might have arisen from sly grog selling, yet they never came prominently before the public; whereas after a public-house had been licensed there, no less than ten deaths were caused directly from intemperance, in the course of two years, without reckoning those that resulted indirectly from the same cause. It was said that the licensing system was adopted solely as a "necessary evil;" but taken upon that ground, why not, he would ask, get all the money that could be had upon the same plea, and license gambling and other houses considered as "necessary evils," as was done in France? But with all our desire to gain money, we pretended to be far too moral a people to do this. Nor merely in a monetary point of view was the Government wise in continuing this system, for the whole duty of a government was not the making of roads and building of bridges, since the highest of its duties was to take care that its people should be prosperous, happy, and moral; yet so long as the system of licensing drunkenness was permitted, these things could never be. He then drew a vivid picture of the drunkard lost through intemperance, and compared his then state with the position he had filled in his days of innocence. Upon such as these it was that the revenue fattened, from these that the Government derived the means of which they boasted. Nor was the publican himself free from blame. On hearing of the death of some victim of intemperance, the publican might perhaps say, "Poor fellow, we shall never see him again;" but let him remember that he will see his victim once again, and that at the Great Day of Judgment he will be confronted with him at the bar of eternal justice, and will be called upon to account for the part he had taken in ruining an immortal soul. What the country wanted was protection against the evils of the present system; the wife or the mother might mourn over the ruins of home or the wreck of some noble soul once a loving son or an affectionate brother, but so long as the public-house system was legalised she was powerless to interfere, and the doer of the mischief might laugh her to scorn. Oh, that all would see this and make one combined effort to do away with this pernicious pest that overruns the land. It was the cause of the wife, the mother, the child that he was pleading. It was the cause of his country that he was advocating, for it was unmistakeably manifest that the destinies of this great country mainly depended upon the mode in which this important question was settled. The lecturer sat down amidst long continued applause, passages of the lecture having been previously loudly cheered. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. M. L. Kentish and seconded by Mr. Mountcastle. The chairman, in putting the question, showed how perniciously, in a political point of view, intemperance operated, as it threw upon the poorer classes of the community who where its chief victims, the heaviest

burden of taxation. He had heard that the lecturer was so earnest in the cause he had taken up that he had proposed to go through the country, at his own expense, as the apostle of temperance; and that, whilst others of his countrymen were putting themselves forward at the Bar or in Parliament, this gentleman had imposed upon himself the task of plucking out the odious cancer that he found devouring the vitals of his country. If such were the case, he would only say that it was most comforting to see amongst the natives of Australia one gifted with so much earnestness and so much true patriotism. The motion was carried with three hearty cheers. Mr. Jones, in returning thanks, said that he had come down to Sydney to study for the Bar; but, seeing before him so many examples of the evils of intemperance, he had thought that there was something even beyond making money, and that perhaps he might best secure his true reward by giving his exertions to the cause of morality and to the social welfare of his country. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE SNOWY RIVER.

A PRACTICAL digger, who left Sydney on his return to Kiandra about a month since, writes as follows under date August 10th:—"I arrived here at noon yesterday, after a journey of twenty-seven days from Sydney. There has been a great change in things since we left in May; there is not a tent to be seen now on New Chum Hill, or the hills adjoining; all is deserted. The claim I sold turned out a schicer, not worth 2d. The fluming company have shifted their flume to the other side of where we worked, and it extends now for about one hundred feet below our old claim, where I found the nugget. The flume claim pays only for about a width of eight feet, and will probably pay well for fifty feet in length. The outlay has been large, however, and I do not believe they can net much after expenses are paid. Three waterwheels have been erected to run California pumps above where Burke and his party were working. The bridge is built about 100 yards below Donovan's old shantie. The Chinese are all camped a short way below where the old Government establishment stood. The office of the *Alpine Pioneer* is built just above Templeton's sale yard, and the trade of Kiandra has shifted from the old street to the muddy track where the public houses are, and which is now termed "Broadway." Some fine substantial buildings have been erected there for stores and hotels. The dancing is kept up as usual in one of the publics, but they stop now at midnight, and you no longer hear the fiddle and drum till 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. With respect to the snow, I may state that it is now lying 10 or 12 inches deep in every place where the sun does not reach. The whole of the hills and mountains between New Providence and here are enveloped, the snow lying at a depth of from five to twenty inches. Seven new houses are in course of erection between here and Cooma. Provisions of all kinds are as dear at Russell's as here, with the single exception of beef. I append the Kiandra price current:—Bread, 1s. 6d. loaf; steaks, 9d. per lb.; sugar, 1s. lb.; tea, 4s. lb.; flour, 10d. lb.; salt *horse*, 7d. lb.; potatoes, 6d. Great preparations are being made in view of the contemplated rush in the spring, and buildings are being put up in all directions. We travelled yesterday all the time in a snow storm, with a perfect gale of wind blowing from the southward. We came upon the snow about fifteen miles from Cooma, and the whole way thence has been through snow, mud, and water. The roads are dreadful bad from where we first got the snow. We passed over one hundred teams, many of them stuck up, unable to make headway at all. Between here and Queanbeyan sly groggeries are very plentiful, only they keep the doors shut, and do the thing cautiously, for fear of being fined. The hotels on Kiandra are well patronised as of old, notwithstanding that money is much scarcer than it was formerly. There were not more than fifty men at work yesterday afternoon. It has been blowing quite a gale from the south since the 8th, and it was snowing hard all night and again this morning. A nugget, weighing 230 ounces, was found a few days back, near Walker's store, on Surface Hill, so I hear. The weather is dreadful cold just now; all the ditches are frozen, and there are very few men living on the river. All the houses and tenements in the flat, where Burke lived, have been deserted. Burke has left, and you see, indeed, nothing but new faces. There are plenty of vacant claims, but no one can work them now on account of the weather. We are stopping with a Newtown friend for the present, in hopes that the weather will improve, so that we may be able to do something. We shall remain awhile and see, but if a change for the better does not soon ensue, we shall have to leave, as our means are limited and it won't do to be idle and eating our heads off. Yours, &c." Another letter received from a gentleman attached to the camp, corroborates the foregoing statements in reference to the weather. The writer says (August 10), "There was a beautiful nugget found last week on the Surface Hill, which weighed 27lbs—this is a fact, for I weighed it at the camp. The snow has not disappeared yet. It has just commenced snowing again, and blowing great guns, and bitter cold. The Chinamen still continue to pack in goods from Russell's at the rate of £16 per ton, and lots of men are employed dragging in timber, as there are no bullock-teams to be got for love or money. The snow has been on the ground nearly a month, and there is every appearance of its remaining much longer."

MINING ITEMS.—From Shadforth and Wilson's claim, at Jackass Flat, about £70 worth of gold was taken out last week, amongst which were several specimens of the same character as those described in our last, plainly indicating the contiguity of a quartz reef. The fluming party—Macdonogh, Cook, and Co.—were prevented from working on Friday, owing to the temporary rising of the river. On the following day, however, they got to work, and took out upwards of twenty-four ounces. Yesterday, they were engaged in clearing up old ground and they succeeded in taking out twelve ounces. Several parties are making excellent wages by washing over old ground on the dry diggings near the township. Mr. Murphy, storekeeper, at the Nine Mile, informs us that 40 ounces of gold, similar in character to the Nine Mile gold, were offered to him one day last week by some men who were not known on the diggings, and he is of opinion that these parties are at work, secretly, somewhere in the vicinity of the present diggings. We have not yet heard whether the tunnellers into the hill in which deep sinking had been attempted, but failed, on account of the water making too fast on them, have met with success. We have been informed that a party, who styled themselves the Grahams, came into Denison's on Saturday last, and stated that they had obtained 120 ounces of gold at a place between Chalker's and Happy Jack's Plains. Our informant states that he saw about 80 ounces of the gold, and the party said they had disposed of the remainder. The 320 oz nugget was found on the Surface Hill, near Mr. Waller's store; the reputed finders are Donoghue and party. We are also informed, on reliable information, that a payable reef has been discovered at the head of the Tumut River, and that specimens of a very superior class have been exhibited at New Providence. The locality is stated to be near Mount Boogong. Mr. Thomas Adams reports the following new rush to Tantangara Creek, one of the heads of the Murrumbidgee, eight miles distant. Route—across the Tumut bridge, to the right of the present road to Yass. Several parties have left within the last few days. The prospects are reported as being from one-half to three pennyweights to the dish. The parties who are sinking the shaft on Surface Hill in search of a quartz reef, state that they have every confidence in the success of their undertaking; they have no doubt, from the nature of the ground through which they have sank, that the hill is a made one, and that they will either hit a payable quartz reef, or else a second bottom upon which is gold.

A gentleman who visited the Nine Mile diggings on Tuesday last informs us that the general aspect of affairs is cheering, the miners appearing to be doing well generally. The party who are engaged tunnelling into the hill in which deep-sinking was tried have not yet hit the lead. The tunnel is now in 120 feet, and some idea of the magnitude of the work they have undertaken may be formed when we state that the tunnel is six feet high by four in width, is timbered the greater portion of the way, that a race has been cut in the floor to carry off the water, and a planked way formed for getting out the dirt. It will be remembered when they sank the perpendicular shaft that they were driven out by water, after having obtained a prospect of one dwt. to the tub. With regard to the race being cut from the Table-Top to the Nine Mile by Edwards' party, we are informed that they have now succeeded in cutting about four miles out of the seven. The work is really a stupendous one. Messrs. Buckley (commonly called Little Dan) and Fitzpatrick have called at our office and reported that they have opened a claim below Maxwell's, the prospecting party, on the Tumut River, and about four miles from the Nine Mile, from which they have obtained twelve ounces of gold in the sand on the bank, valued at £3 15s. an ounce; it is very much waterworn and scaly. They require assistance to enable them to cut a race through a large elbow of the river, by which they will be enabled to work the bed for a great length. The river falls 500 feet immediately below their claim almost perpendicularly. The party above them, having put in a wing dam, obtained one ounce and a half from a very small hole, the size of a tin dish, when they were forced out by the water. From the head of the Tumut River we have learnt from a gentleman, that a digger who had been prospecting there (the Tumut River) for some time previously, had been driven in by want of provisions and the heavy snow. He reports that the party found a great many quartz reefs near the Boogong Mountains, that the ground immediately around the reefs contained fine gold, but, up to the time he left, a payable reef had not been discovered. He intended to start again in a few days.—*Alpine Pioneer.*

A correspondent writes as follows:—

August 7.—Last week the weather, upon the whole, was pretty good, but the wind, which has been blowing from the south for some days, rose very high last night. We had a little snow; the wind has not abated all day, and now, while writing, it is snowing fearfully. Our supplies are rather low. Six teams' load of goods sold at high prices:—Flour, £75; tea, £11; half-chest, £5 10s.; sugar, 10d.; butter, 2s.; bacon, 1s. 4d. The stocks were large and the transactions for cash on the flour would have been £80 at least. Parties with pack-horses sell their goods as soon as they arrive. Oats are again in demand; I think hay would sell well. Bushmen's and carpenters' tools are yet required. Onions were selling at 2s. per lb. A large nugget has been all the talk, and I believe it will create a sensation throughout the colonies. Nevertheless, it is no use for any new chum to come here too soon, unless he has a friend with a good house who will take him in and treat him hospitably. Diggers have been very free with their cash this week, which is an indication that some have been successful. Numbers of drunken men, and lots of fights, have been seen. If this is to be an indication of the number of ounces procured, Kiandra must be reviving. While writing this a party has just returned who have been five weeks on the Tumut, from Lob's Hole upwards, and they report their prospect very good. They say the weather was very fine, and that they did not experience the great snowstorm, although a little snow was to be seen on the ground.

August 8.—It was very stormy all night, with a hard frost. Not so much snow as expected. To-day looks very threatening.

The following letter, written by a lady resident at Kiandra, has been handed to us for publication:—

Kiandra, 9th August.

We had no mails for near three weeks owing to the fearful weather—snow and storm. Since the 15th of July, the ground has been covered three feet deep with snow on an average, but where the drift is thirty feet it would terrify you. This day fortnight we had to fly from our tent near the claim, and came up here near a mile and a half, but it was no longer safe to remain. James had to get out of the chimney, as we were completely blocked in the snow quite as high as the top of the tent; not a very pleasant situation to be in. I never will forget the walk here up to my middle in snow, and James trying to drag me through. I had a man's pair of wellington boots on. We had to leave everything behind; we were lent a tent until we could get our own, which we did this week, and a good thing too, as all night and this day we have a fearful hurricane, with a return of the heavy snow. I was able, through the kindness of a lot of young men, to get a good part of my things brought to me. The poor fellows brought my bed and bedding on their backs through the snow, with pots, pans, and so on, everyone carrying a bit; the rest they put in the cart, covered over until they can bring them. God bless them for their kindness. No horses can travel, it is the poor Chinese that are carrying everything on poles, and of course they charge very high. For a fortnight no cattle could be brought in to slaughter. It is no use trying to give you any idea of what it is, as you, or any person not seeing, would not credit it. For two nights before we left the river I never took off my clothes or put a candle out. We could get no wood there; but here, we are on the top of a hill in the midst of timber, so can keep a large fire. We have a grand chimney in the tent built of sods, which is a great comfort, not having to go out to cook. For God's sake tell every one to stay away until a month or two. There is nothing doing, nor will there be for some time, until the weather breaks up. My heart aches for the new arrivals—poor fellows—perhaps with light purses, and everything so dear. . . . If I could have formed any idea of the horrors of this villainous place, not all the gold in Australia would get me here; and unless I leave my bones here, I will leave in autumn if not before. I don't think a single person will be got to spend a second winter here; I would sooner beg my bread through the streets of Sydney. You could not hear yourself speak during the roaring of the storm. I saw that eighty young men arrived at Twofold Bay on their way here—Lord pity them if they arrive in this storm. I have to stop, as I just got a great fright; a part of our tent gave way. Friday, such a fearful night as we had—no sleep. While writing I am standing up. I shall remember the year 1860 as long as I live. We have hundreds of rats running over the very beds. . . .

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Grenfell v. Collins (part heard). Terry v. Little, M'Rae and another v. Hill and others, Graham v. Hitchcock, Organ v. Osborne, The Mayor and others v. Davis.

BANCO.—New Trial Motions.—Stuart v. Mitchell (part heard), Moore v. Brooker, Siemson v. Manning.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Mackenzie v. Robertson, taxation of defendant Dickson and other's costs; taxation of defendant's costs; Vivers v. Tuck, taxation of defendant's costs; Segerson v. Fielding and others, facts of James Loder.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

JURY CAUSES.

Allen v. Glover.
Toole v. M'Culloch.

EXTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Cart Stallions.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Timber Truck, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Vinegar, Currants, Cheeses, Salmon, Oysters.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at o'clock, Grocers' show Goods, Oilmen's Stores, Fancy Goods, China Oil, Sugar, Rice Biscuits.

MESSRS. CHAITO AND HUGHES.—At the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Queen's-place, at 11 o'clock, Caustic Soda.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—On the premises of Mr. J. Beames, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Remaining Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Fittings, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Assorted Earthenware; at 12 o'clock, Printing Machine, Roller Moulds.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—On the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Potatoes; at their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Vestas, Dried Apples, Candles, Arrowroot, Sugars, Raisins, Chocolate, Saltpetre, Rice, Tea, Oilmen's Stores, Grocer's Paper.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Fire arms, Musical Instruments, Watches.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their New Stores, at 12 o'clock, Cows, Pigs, Calves, Beef, Butter, Hay, Maize, Bran, Oats, Potatoes, Coals, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Terminus, at 12 o'clock, Cow and Calf, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Pumpkins.

MR. F. BRADLY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Clocks, China and Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONY.—We would remind our readers of the public meeting to be held this evening, in the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unprotected state of the colony in the event of a European war, and the expediency of organising an effective armed force for its defence. The meeting has been called by the Mayor, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition from the citizens.

THE "WEEKLY DISPATCH" ON VICTORIAN SECURITIES.—The Melbourne *Herald*, of Saturday, says:—"The London *Weekly Dispatch* of 28th May, in its notice to correspondents, contains the following interesting information respecting Victorian securities. There is just enough truth in the statement to make it highly prejudicial to our interests. It is high time that active steps were taken to make the wealth and resources of this colony known and appreciated in the mother country:—'We do not regard the Victoria Six per Cents. as a desirable security. The colonists are running heedlessly and headlong into debt at the rate of three millions a year. They are constructing railways that yield no dividend. The population is only half-a-million, including all the children and women. The colonists borrow because they are very poor, and, as a sort of universal suffrage prevails, we cannot answer for their extreme prudence in future finance, and, consequently, for their power of payment.'"

PARCELS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.—Much inconvenience is felt and dissatisfaction expressed—especially by the *habitués* of our public reading-rooms, and others who indulge in the luxury of perusing the monthly batch of English periodical literature—at the non-delivery of the parcels by the mail steamer. It appears that up to the date of the steamer's leaving Southampton it was understood that Melbourne would be the terminus, and consequently the parcels, though addressed to Sydney, were labelled "Melbourne." Accordingly, when the Jeddo arrived at Melbourne the parcels were landed without assortment, with the exception of sixteen, which were brought on to their destination. The remainder are expected by the next boat from Melbourne.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Mr. J. S. Parker, the city coroner, at the Bold Forester Inn, Cook's River, yesterday, on the body of a man named Henry Kallim, aged twenty-seven years. The deceased was a half caste, a native of California, and had been about twelve months in the colony. For several months past he had been living in the vicinity of Cook's River, earning a precarious livelihood by employing himself as a gardener and occasionally cutting wood. Before he came to the colony he contracted a cold, which left him with a harassing cough. Latterly, this cough affected his strength very much; consequently he earned but little—scarcely sufficient to pay for his board and lodging. It was stated that when destitute he slept in outhouses or wherever he could find the least shelter, and thus aggravated the disease from which he was suffering. On Monday morning last, he went to the house of a German woman, who hospitably entertained him, seeing that he was very ill, and scarcely able to speak. Later in the day he went to the Bold Forester Inn, and the landlady, Mrs. Barden, made up a bed for him, nursed him, and kept him in her house till his death, which took place on Wednesday morning. On that morning, in answer to his request, he was given a pipe of tobacco to smoke, and left smoking on the bed; a short time afterwards Mrs. Barden went into the room with a cup of tea for him, and found him out of bed, lying on the floor on his back with his arms stretched out, quite dead. Dr. Ward was examined at the inquest, and from the evidence of the other witnesses and the external appearance of the body, was of opinion that the deceased had suffered for a long time from both disease of the lungs and disease of the heart; and that the latter was probably the immediate cause of death. As there was a report that the deceased had been turned out of doors by some people with whom he had been living, and otherwise ill-treated, the coroner made a long and careful investigation, but found nothing to corroborate the report alluded to. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had died from disease of the lungs of long standing, and stated that he had not received the care and attention which his case demanded before being received by Mrs. Barden.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE GRAFTON STEAMER.—Two firemen of the Grafton steamer, named Smith and Welsh, sustained severe injuries by scalding on board that vessel, yesterday afternoon. It appears that the vessel has recently received new boilers, and while they were being tested yesterday, one of the valves blew out, allowing an escape of steam, which caused the injuries described. The two men were conveyed to the Infirmary, and were immediately attended to by the medical attendants of that establishment. Smith was found to be scalded very seriously. Welsh was less severely injured.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.—The late heavy rains have made sad havoc in that portion of Castlereagh-street lying between Market and Bathurst streets. The roadway is a perfect bog, in which carts and drays sink to their axles, and which is totally impassable by foot passengers. As yet the Corporation have done nothing with the view of repairing damage; but even on the score of economy, it is most essential that they should take action at once, as the drivers of vehicles now make it a practice to avoid the holes, and use the pathway and guttering on either side. In this way considerable injury has already accrued to the gutters and kerbing, and unless something is done immediately, the Council will have to provide not only for the repair of the street, but also for about 100 yards of stone-work for the sideways.

THE VOLUNTEERS' SONG.—Under the title above given, the words from the pen of Mr. Henry Halloran, addressed to the volunteers, have been set to music by Mr. M'Kenzie. Its appearance at the present time is very opportune, and may serve to stimulate the martial feeling which is now being aroused in earnest. The poetry is of a dashing off-hand style, which the musical composer has done justice to, and may be regarded as a very fair production. The music is well suited to the voice of ordinary compass, being within an easy range in the key of F. It is published by Messrs. Johnson and Co., of Pitt-street.

BENEFIT FOR MR. H. HILLIARD.—The well-known cricketer Henry Hilliard, having been for a long while confined to a sick bed, several of his personal friends have decided upon getting up a benefit performance on his behalf at one of the theatres. The manager, Mr. Colville, has kindly promised to lend every assistance in his power, and it therefore requires only the co-operation of Mr. Hilliard's numerous acquaintances to ensure success for the movement. In the cricketing field, Hilliard has always won the admiration of his fellow players, while in private, no young man in the colony is more respected. With the patronage, then, of the various cricket clubs, and that warm sympathy which is never denied by the play-going community of Sydney, it is to be hoped the proposed benefit will prove sufficient to relieve Hilliard from those anxieties which at present oppress him. His having a family to support is, perhaps, an additional reason why his old friends and companions should rally round him on the occasion. The benefit will be given, we understand, towards the close of next week.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPALITY.—The weekly meeting of this Council was held on the evening of Tuesday, 14th instant. Present—the Chairman, Councillors Birrell, Browne, Smith, Watkins, St. Julian, Newland, and Simmons. The minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. The following correspondence, received since the last meeting, was read,—1st, from the Colonial Secretary's office, acknowledging the receipt of a memorial from this council, to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying for the appointment of two Waverley residents to the Randwick and Coogee Road Trust; 2nd, From that department, in reference to the appointment of a clerk of petty sessions; 3, From the Crown Law Offices, in reference to the necessity of altering and amending the Municipalities Act of 1858, and inviting such observations from this council as may seem of service, with a view to the carrying out of such practical and useful amendments in the Act as may be requisite. Moved by Councillor Birrell, and resolved, "That the letter just read be referred to the By-law Committee for their consideration and report. 4th. From Mr. Carruthers desiring to become the purchaser of the surveying instruments, the property of this council." Moved by councillor Simmons, and resolved, that the applicant be informed that this council have no intention of disposing of the said instruments. 5th, From the Randwick Municipality forwarding proposed amendments of the Municipalities Act of 1858. Moved by councillor Smith, "That the amendments proposed by the Randwick council be referred to the By-law Committee for consideration, and report thereon."—Carried. The chairman of the Improvement Committee brought up a report from that body, and moved that it be adopted—Carried. Councillor Smith gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting, "That councillor St. Julian be appointed a member of the Improvement Committee; also, that the improvement Committee be instructed to purchase an iron roller, to be used on all new-made roads within this municipality." Councillor St. Julian handed in the following notice of motion for consideration at the next meeting. "That the councils of the suburban municipalities be invited by circular to join in a conference, at which each such municipality shall be represented by two of its members; for the recommendation of such amendments of the Municipalities Act of 1858, as experience may have shown to be expedient, and for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for getting those recommendations carried out." In pursuance of notice given at the last meeting, councillor Birrell moved,—"That councillor Browne be appointed a member of the Finance Committee." Carried. It was then moved by councillor Birrell, seconded by councillor Browne,—"That the council clerk be instructed to write to Mr. Simmons, requesting him to fill up the hollow in Trafalgar Road, caused by his having removed soil therefrom, and that in the event of non-compliance with this request that the improvement committee be empowered to effect this object at the cost of Mr. Simmons, also if necessary to take proceedings for the recovery of the same." Motion put and carried unanimously. Moved by councillor St. Julian, seconded by councillor Watkins, and resolved, "That the surveyor be instructed to prepare an estimate of the cost of repairing Nelson Road from Cuarcing-cross to its junction with Trafalgar Road by day labour or otherwise, and that it be a special instruction to that officer in preparing such estimate to see that the course of the road in question be correctly laid down." The following motion was moved by councillor Simmons, seconded by councillor Newland, and carried, "That the improvement committee be instructed to inquire and report as to the expediency of erecting oil lamps in suitable positions within this municipality, and in the event of their holding such a measure to be expedient they be also instructed to report as to the number of lamps required, and the positions in which they ought to be placed, also, the probable expense of erecting, lighting, cleaning, &c., and further as to how the outlay is to be met." The chairman announced the receipt of a letter signed by a number of residents of Waverley, requesting him to call a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the present dangerous state of the South Head Road from the corner of the Point Piper Road to Waverley, at present under the charge of the South Head Road Commissioners, and in compliance therewith he intimated that a meeting for this purpose would be held on Friday next, 17th August, at the Council Chambers at 7 p.m. This terminated the business, and the Council then rose.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Council of Waterloo, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Council Chambers, Botany Road. Present—Councillors Geddes, Byrne, Charet, Kittson, Rostron, Oats, Bryant, and Austin. The chairman being absent through severe indisposition, councillor Oates was voted into the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read from the Colonial Secretary's office declining the appointment within the municipality of a Court of Petty Sessions for the hearing of appeals, also declining to extend the Country Towns Police Act to the whole of the municipality, and stating that the application for the Governor's sanction for a loan had been laid before the Executive Council, and a further communication would be made as soon as the matter had been determined upon. A letter was also read from the Crown Law Offices, requesting the chairman to suggest any amendments which he might think it expedient to introduce into the Municipalities Act; also, from the Police Magistrate, appointing Tuesday, the 28th instant, for hearing appeals against the assessment, at the Central Police Office, Sydney. Councillor Rostron moved, "That the council do take a piece of ground on lease, on the Botany Road, for the purpose of erecting thereon a council chamber, a school of arts, and a pound; the ground to be taken at the rate of £20 per acre per year." Councillor Bryant seconded the motion. Councillor Geddes moved as an amendment, "That the consideration of this matter be postponed for a fortnight." Councillor Kittson seconded the amendment, which was carried. The council then went into the consideration of the tenders for surveying. Councillor Rostron moved, that only the tenders of Messrs. M'Evoy and Boyle be now entertained. Councillor Charet seconded the motion, which was carried, and, after considering these tenders, it was decided that that of Mr. M'Evoy should be accepted. The council then adjourned until seven o'clock p.m. of Tuesday, the 21st instant.

DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c., THIS DAY.—Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the trade, to their consignment sale, commencing at eleven o'clock.—ADV.

PARRAMATTA.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—At a meeting of the committee held on Monday night, at Mr. Williams', arrangements were made for fencing the ground, and the long pending question of building was again brought forward and discussed, without any definite result being arrived at. Most of the members considering that it would be expedient to wait a short time, and see what effect the rush to Kiandra may have on the price of labour. The secretary announced that the current year would expire on the 31st instant, and it was agreed to hold the annual meeting on the first Monday in September, also to acquaint members and the public that yearly tickets would be ready for issue in the course of a week. The meeting adjourned till next Monday week, to take the annual report into consideration.

THE peal of bells at All Saints Church, Marsfield, is now complete, and volunteers actively engaged practising the art of ringing. Their merry peals are quite a relief from the heavy dullness that prevaded the town at night; and the Rev. W. F. Gore, the incumbent, deserves more than the thanks of the parish for the trouble he has taken in importing and having them fixed; five of the bells are the gifts of Mrs. Bettington, Rev. W. F. Gore, Mr. J. Pye, Messrs. W. Tindale, W. Fullagar, and Mr. H. Harvey, each contributing one. The sixth was imported in 1855 at the cost of the parishioners, and the entire cost will amount to nearly £500. Their tone, I believe, is considered by competent judges to be remarkably full and sweet, the peal being in the key of G, the tenor sounding that note. As some people seem bound to criticise, and have given their opinion as to the tower being much too low, they can easily remedy the fault by subscribing for a new and more suitable tower and thus complete the very handsome donations given by the parties mentioned. The entire peal was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Meares, Whitechapel, London.

POLICE.—The time of the magistrates has been occupied in disposing of a number of drunkards and persons for using indecent language, each being met with the usual penalty. One person for illegallly trespassing was discharged.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUGUST 14TH.—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Town Council was held last evening; present—the Mayor, Aldermen Kemp, Tighe, Howden, Bolton, Corlette, and Fleming. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, as well as a report of the committee of the whole Council appointed on 16th July last to determine the best mode of assessing the city, which report recommended a fresh valuation of property, and mentioned that two tenders for that purpose had been received, the lowest of which was that of Mr. W. T. Boyce for £29. A letter was read from the Attorney-General, intimating the intention of the Government to introduce a measure in the next session of Parliament, for the amendment of the Municipal Act, and requesting that the Council would, during the present month, furnish any observations which they might have to offer thereon. The subject of this communication was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Corlette, Tighe, Bolton, and the Mayor, to report thereon. The Mayor invited the attention of the Council to the communication about to be next read, which he said was an important one; the letter in question was one from the Department of Lands, acknowledging receipt of a letter from the Council, requesting to be furnished with a tracing showing the proper width and bearings of Maitland road as far as the municipal boundary, and with a copy of the proclamation in the *Government Gazette* defining same. The reply stated that the "schedule does not define the position of the road with precision, and, moreover, that there is no evidence to show that the street line adopted by the Australian Agricultural Company in the division of their estate does not truly represent the line referred to in the Act; the length and bearings of that street may therefore be ascertained from the company and adopted by the Council." After some discussion it was agreed that the subject should remain over until the next meeting of the Improvement Committee; after which the Council adjourned to Monday next.

THE WARATAH RAILWAY STATION.—The convenience and security of the public require that the platform at this station should be considerably extended, and that some sufficient shelter should be afforded, by the erection of a waiting-room, to persons waiting the arrival of the trains. The present platform is only some forty or fifty feet long, and, as this length is quite inadequate, awkward, and even serious accidents occur—more particularly to females—in descending from the carriages. In this way a lady received considerable injury by a fall last week, and it is to be hoped that immediate orders will be given for the extension of the platform. The traffic at this station is now considerable; and, by the opening of the Wallsend Colliery, and other works, will immediately receive a large increase. The subject is therefore worthy of prompt attention, and as the present little hut in which the station master lives affords him no means of accommodating passengers waiting for trains, it is hoped that the Commissioner for Railways will cause the erection of a waiting-room, and of the accommodation given elsewhere to the public.

QUEENSLAND.

WE have papers from Brisbane to the 11th instant.

The following items are from the *Moreton Bay Courier.*

A contract has been entered into with Mr. W. Trotter, for the building of a new residence for the Governor, which is to be completed in fourteen months. If built all of stone, the cost is to be £19,385.

Mr. Arthur Orpen Herbert, clerk of the first class in the Surveyor-General's Department, is appointed Secretary to the Land Board.

Mr. J. Fleming, of the Bremer Mills, has seventy acres of wheat growing on his farm, and looking exceedingly well and promising. This is the fourth season that Mr. Fleming has attempted wheat culture successfully, the crop each time averaging thirty bushels to the acre.

Tenders are invited by the Government for the erection of a line of Electric Telegraph from Brisbane, via Ipswich, Toowoomba, Drayton, and Warwick, to the frontier of New South Wales. The distance is estimated at 148 miles.

During the last two or three days the weather has apparently fairly settled down to give us something like a deluge. It rains without intermission, and at present appears likely to be general throughout the country.

In the Legislative Council, on the 8th instant, on the motion of Captain O'Connell, the President left the chair, and the house went into committee to consider the bill for the adjustment of accounts with New South Wales in detail, and the various clauses having been duly considered and passed, the Chairman reported the bill without amendments to the President. On the following day, the bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be transmitted with a message to the Legislative Assembly.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have Adelaide journals to the 7th instant.

THE INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.—Mr. Morris has returned from his visit of inspection of the northern runs, and we understand he reports that they have been very generally over-assessed. We have not yet seen his report, and cannot speak more particularly at present. We understand that Mr. Morris has now completed his onorous task, with the exception of some runs on the Murray and those on Yorke's Peninsula. An incident has occurred which will for a few days delay his departure on the final trip. We are informed that information has reached town to the effect that scabby sheep have crossed the Murray, at Wellington, and are now in that locality. Mr. Morris, as a matter of course, has received orders to go immediately to investigate the affair. We believe that before he goes to Yorke's Peninsula he will attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Assembly now sitting to enquire into the working of the Assessment on Stock Act.—*Advertiser.*

CROSSING THE CONTINENT.—We understand such is the confidence in finding an overland route felt by those who have been foremost in fitting out Mr. Stuart for his several explorations that, a short time since, a communication was sent to the Indian Government, offering to deliver supplies of horses at Dampier's Bay, on the north-west coast, for shipment thence to Calcutta or Bombay. The particulars of this offer and the position of the gentlemen it emanated from leave but little doubt, we think, that a track across the continent may be regarded as almost certain. Such a route as that mentioned would, as our readers may see on referring to a map, cut off an immense portion of the present distance between these colonies and India. It would set at rest the question of a suitable line for the proposed Anglo-Australian telegraph, and would probably lead to a far more important overland trade than that of the horse dealer only.—*Register.*

SCIENTIFIC.—We understand that by the last mail from Europe Mr. George French Angas received a diploma creating him a "Correspondent of the Imperial Geological Museum of Vienna," under the hand of the celebrated Professor Haldinger. Not many months ago Mr. French Angas was elected a "Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London" for his valuable contributions and drawings descriptive of hitherto unknown species of Australian Nudibranchiste molluscs.—*Register.*

THE DEODORISING ESTABLISHMENT.—As the sanitary condition of the city is a matter of importance to the community at large, we deem it our duty to refer to this establishment. The building is situated in a gully about twelve feet below the level of the city slaughterhouse. It consists of a tall chimney, two large iron boilers with wooden covers, to hold the blood and washings of the slaughterhouse, and two furnaces under the pans for the purpose of heating the liquid which is found necessary in order to separate the solid matter from it. This is accomplished by certain chemical re-agents, and this matter is the artificial guano, which has been frequently mentioned. Of this material there have been upwards of 400 tons disposed of to the farmers, and distributed over the soil within the past four years—a significant fact, which proves that it must be of some value as an agent for the improvement of the land. The liquid, to the amount of thirteen tons per week, flows through a covered drain into a cesspool, and thence to a well which is sunk below the bed of the Torrens. The object of the cesspool, which like the well and drain, is covered from the eye, is to contain any solid matter which may be deposited during the operation; whilst the water, separated from the blood, flows into the well, and is carried off by filtration through the soil. We understand that this is the only place in the world where the present system has been carried on, particularly on so extended a scale, by the present process. By this operation the blood is prevented from ever becoming putrid, and at the same time is converted into manure. In previous years it was permitted to flow into the Torrens, but as the inhabitants of the suburban districts did not relish the sewerage, particularly in the summer season, when the river was nearly dry, the plan was altered. It was then carted to a station belonging to the late Mr. Addis, at Thebarton, but here the putrid matter became so offensive and so unhealthy that this plan had also to be altered. It was then carted across the park lands, buried in trenches, and covered with lime; but here, both in the carting and in the depositing, there was as great a nuisance as ever created, and travellers on the Port-road must have a lively recollection of the agreeable perfume generated. At last the system of deodorization was adopted by Mr. O'Reilly under the auspices of the Corporation, and has continued ever since. The expenses at first were very considerable, but have been reduced very much lately; and Mr. O'Reilly states that the process now adopted by him is totally different from the one which was employed by him at first. The expense of the establishment was, during the past year, £348. Acting upon such an amount of material it was impossible to prevent all nuisance, but with the proper appliances that nuisance can be materially diminished. This has been proved by the proper removal of the refuse water which used to run over the Park Lands. From the pans which are covered there are two galvanised iron pipes to conduct the steam into the chimney, which, mingling with the smoke, is thus carried away.—*Advertiser.*

COST OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

THE following is a report by the Superintendent of Telegraphs in South Australia on the estimated cost of erecting a line of telegraph to King George's Sound:—

Observatory and Telegraph Department,
Chief Office, Adelaide, July 10, 1860.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 15th ultimo, which I must apologise for allowing to remain so long in abeyance, requesting me to report on the probable cost of a line of telegraph to King George's Sound, I would premise that, in the absence of any precise knowledge of the natural features of the country that would be traversed, at least to the westward of Fowler's Bay—whether available timber would be procurable within moderate distances—any estimate I can now furnish must be regarded as simply a rough approximation of the actual cost. If we could procure timber *en route*, a considerable saving would be effected; but, in the other case, I do not apprehend much, if any, excess on my estimate, which is for a line passing through a country but sparsely timbered—a considerable margin being allowed for carriage. From what I can learn, there would be no very serious obstacles between Port Augusta and Fowler's Bay. Beyond that point, we have only Eyre's account, which is, I believe, not to be relied on, as he was necessarily compelled to hug the coast too closely to know much of the interior; but, judging from what we do know of the coast between Port Lincoln and Fowler's Bay, I should not expect to meet with any insuperable difficulties. I believe a very trifling outlay only would be necessary to obtain all the information we require; and, seeing that the large country between our present western frontier and Western Australia will probably be annexed to South Australia, it is, I think, advisable that a lightly equipped party should be dispatched to explore the country west of Fowler's Bay.

2. The distance from Port Augusta, which I regard as the starting point—as our northern line is certain to be extended thus far from Clare—I estimate roughly at 1250 miles, which, taken at say £50 per mile, would make the cost about £62,500, or say £65,000. There would be one intermediate station, for testing purposes, between Port Augusta and Fowler's Bay; either at Yardea or Kundery, near the southern extremity of Lake Gairdner. Between Fowler's Bay and Albany I expect about five intermediate stations would be required, for testing and securing the continuity of the line.

3. Looking to the great risk and uncertainty attending all long submarine lines, I am more than ever disposed to think we shall yet connect ourselves with India by an overland line to the northern coast, and thence, by a comparatively short submarine section, to Java; and, if the line to King George's Sound should be carried out, it would very greatly facilitate that course, as it would be certain to be continued round the western coast.

5. With an overland line, passing through an unsettled country, it has been urged, as a great obstacle, that there would be required a large outlay in the maintenance of intermediate stations. This objection has, undoubtedly, great force, though still greater objections attach to submarine lines; but it has occurred to me that, where a line passes through country suitable for pastoral purposes, a small run might be attached to each station, on which the stationmaster could place stock. By the adoption of this plan, I think intelligent persons, of limited means, would be found willing to undertake the duties at a comparative small amount of remuneration; and it should be remembered that a land line would greatly facilitate the settlement of remote districts—such, for instance, as that lying to the westward of Fowler's Bay.

6. The annual cost of maintenance of a line to King George's Sound, if the idea I have just thrown out should be considered practicable, would be comparatively small—perhaps not more than £2500 or £3000. The revenue accruing to this colony I should expect to be about £5000—certainly not less. Whatever decision may be arrived at with regard to this work I would strongly recommend, in the meantime, the establishment of a branch postal service with Albany. A fast steamer—and we shall soon be well supplied in this respect—would certainly anticipate the arrival of the ocean mail steamer at Port Phillip Heads some sixty or seventy hours; and the telegraph would, in that case, be very extensively used, even though we should impose a higher charge on mail messages, and a large revenue would be thereby derived. If we do not establish that service, but get our letters via Melbourne, the revenue of the telegraph will be decreased about £1600. I might use many arguments in favour of the King George's Sound service, but I believe the matter has been already so well considered by the Government as to require no comment from me.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES TODD,
Observer and Superintendent of Telegraphs, S.A.
To the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reply to a letter in your issue of to-day, signed "Picton," I beg to draw his attention to the following extract, which may answer the query he has some doubts upon, as to the moon having an influence on the weather.

"Arago was considered to have decided this opinion to be a fallacy; but, in 1851, Mr. J. W. Alexander, in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, stated, as the result of a long continued series of observations, 'that the third day before the new moon regulates the weather on each quarter-day of that lunation, and also characterises the general aspect of the whole period. Thus, if the new moon happened on the 26th of May, the term-day was the 24th; the weather of the 24th of May was to be that of the 26th of May, and the 3rd, 11th, and 19th, of June, the quarter-days respectively of that lunation.'"

I am, Sir, &c.,
LUNA.

August 16th.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

WOOL.—There has been no wool this week to test the market. The circulars of the London brokers are to hand, and, taken with the actual result of sales, it will be found that prices are fully 1d to 2d per lb. lower than in March, on all faulty and tender stapled parcels; whilst scoured wools, owing to the competition on French account, have sold readily, but not equal to the average prices of 1859; low and middle wools will not come out without loss on the prices paid in Sydney. Respecting the prospects for the remainder of the year, wool is likely to sell well unless there should be a bad harvest. There had been a continuance of bad weather, which had partially damaged the growing crops. The woollen trade would necessarily be affected by the same, as it would check the demand for summer goods. On the 25th June about 60,000 bales were on hand for the July sales, which had not then been fixed, and it was expected that the trade would supply themselves freely, as they would be then in possession of quantities they might expect for the remainder of the year, and which would be less than the preceding season.

SHEEPSKINS.—Few to hand, which were readily taken by fellmongers, but no improvement can be noted.

TALLOW.—The trade continues to purchase only for their immediate wants, and are not disposed to stock at the present rates, whilst there is such difficulty in disposing of their manufactures; the orders being supplied for the neighbouring colonies, there is no demand for export.

HIDES.—The English market is reported very dull, and still drooping, and Australian are quoted ½d per lb. lower; in other words, prices were quite nominal, for sales could not be made at the quotations, and stocks were accumulating. To-day the sale comprised only one lot of really prime hides, which were taken by the tanners at 17s 6d, and upon being weighed averaged over 70 lbs. each; such a parcel must not be taken as an average; the other lots were mostly inferior or not in shipping condition. Purchasers with the accounts before them would not be willing to give the rates lately ruling.

FAT CATTLE.—Some improvement in price can now be quoted, and really prime bullocks are worth £5 5s to £6 10s. Inferior and second quality, of which, however, the supply continues, sold a shade higher.

FAT SHEEP are enquired for; the late rains have prevented their arriving in good condition, and could a flock arrive really prime they would meet ready sale at an advance.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON:—
Wool, ¾d. to 1d. per lb.
Hides, 40s. per ton.
Tallow, 45s. to 50s. per ton.
Oil, per tun, nominal.
Gold, ¾ per cent. by sailing vessel, and ⅞ by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts 1 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private bills (with produce hypothecated), ¼ per cent. discount, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	8	to	1	10
Fair to good	1	5	to	1	7
Low to middling	1	2	to	1	5½
Grease	0	9	to	0	11
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	7	to	1	1
Handwashed	1	4	to	1	6
Scoured	1	9	to	2	0

TALLOW.

Beef (for shipment)	£37	0	0	to £41	10	0
Mutton (town use)	45	0	0	to 48	0	0
Station tallow	36	0	0	to 41	0	0
Hides, each	0	5	0	to 0	15	6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0	0	4½	to 0	0	5

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, August 16th.—Tare, actual; draft, 1lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: 2 bales at 13¾d, 1 at 10½d; mixed, W. 2 at 11¼d. Sheepskins: 1 bundle at 6d, 2 ditto at 7¼d; WB, 1 bale at 8½d; RS, 2 bundles at 7¾d, 31 ditto at 8½d; lot at 7¾d, lot at 5½d. Tallow: W, 5 casks at 40s 9d; RR, 1 at 45s; WB, 2 at 4?s 6d; B, 5 at 42s 6d, 2 at 37s 3d, 1 at 43s 6d, 2 at 39s 9d, 11 at 41s 9d, 5 at 39s 6d, 2 at 38s 6d, 2 at 44s 6d, 6 at 40s 3d, 2 at 38s 6d. Oil: D in diamond, 2 casks sperm at £70, ditto, 2 black at £33, 3 at £27, 1 at £34, 2 at 5s per gallon. Hides: 58 at 7s 6d, 14 at 10s 9d, 6 at 12s 9d, 15 at 12s, 50 at 11s 3d, 6 at 14s 3d, 19 at 13s 6d, 57 at 11s 3d, 10 at 4s, 151 at 17s 6d. Horns: lot at 15s 6d, lot at 15s 3d, lot at 15s 6d, lot at 6s, lot at 21s, lot at 11s. Shank bones: 8 bags at £6 2s 6d, lot at £6, bag at £7, lot at £6. Hoofs: lot at £1 5s. Lard: 13 kegs at 4½d.

MORT and CO., brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 16th August.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

WOOL.

BUXTON AND METCALFE'S PRICES CURRENT.

London, June 2nd, 1860.

THE second series of public sales of colonial wool commenced on the 3rd ultimo, and closed, as regards colonial, yesterday; the low wool sales having occupied this day and part of Friday. The following quantities have been sold:—

11,757 bales Sydney
30,221 ditto Port Phillip
3,592 ditto Van Diemen's Land
12,458 ditto Adelaide
870 ditto New Zealand
701 ditto Swan River
8,858 ditto Cape

Together, 67,961 bales Colonial.

733 bales Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video
302 ditto Spanish
363 ditto German
113 ditto Odessa
35 ditto Sundry.

1546 bales Foreign.

The result of this sale, viz., a full support, on the whole, on rates current here in March, is one of the most extraordinary on record, and must be ascribed entirely to the unwonted foreign competition. During the last month or two, a decided calm partly owing to the backward season, had supervened upon the buoyant state which, for upwards of a year, had prevailed in all our manufacturing districts, and which, combined with moderate supplies of the raw material, had maintained its price far above the average range of value; but, with the slight check to trade above noticed, and the new clip in hand, it was universally expected that some appreciable reduction would be established on rates; which, brisk as trade had been, were generally complained of, as leaving no fair margin of profit to either dealer or consumer.

The correctness of this position is evinced by the public sale of about 2000 bales of Port Phillip at Liverpool, in April last, where a reduction of 2d to 3d on medium, and on fine qualities of fully 4d was actually established—although quoted only as "about" a penny.

To the abolition of the import duty on foreign wool in France, the drawback on exported goods and yarns being still granted for four months, is to be ascribed the remarkable competition that has been witnessed. The French buyers vigorously took the initiative from the opening of the sales,—their purchases for the first fortnight, embracing more than one-third of all the different Australian wools offered, and continuing at about the same rate rate to the close. Although a moderate quantity of the finest clothing wools have been taken, it is upon combing descriptions that the most active demand has run, and it is no exaggeration to say that the French market has taken almost all the best bred and well-conditioned wools. We estimate the purchase for export at about 25,000 bales, mainly for France—Belgium and Germany having operated to a very limited extent.

The opening sales were the cheapest. We then quoted a reduction from March rates of 1d to 3d per lb. on Port Phillip, and 1d on Sydney, chiefly on the higher qualities. This became less as the sale advanced; meanwhile, Adelaide wools, in grease, realised actually 1d per lb. advance on the closing rates of March, and Cape wools sold fully as dear. Towards the third week, heavy and faulty Australian sorts were a trifle easier to buy, but this relaxation was of very short duration. In the last week, a fresh accession of foreign buyers, competing with the unsatisfied wants of the home trade, caused fresh animation, and an advance of 1d to 1½d on fine combing, and ½d to 1d on other sorts,—so that the sale closed with much spirit, fully as high as in March.

Port Phillip offered a fair proportion of good-conditioned and well-bred combing, but too great a preponderance of tender, heavy, and sulphury parcels; more care in getting up the wool is still very requisite. Of scoured, both from this colony and Sydney, there were some very beautiful parcels, reflecting great credit on the washing establishments.

The Sydney fleece wools were an average selection, but we observe with much regret an increasing prevalence of burrs and large seeds, even amongst the most esteemed Moreton Bay flocks.

Of Van Diemen's land wool we had only two cargoes, one of which was so much heated and discoloured that it could only be looked upon as faulty wool. The other comprised some of the best flocks in the colony; two of which, however, formed an exception to the general rule, by realising 4d to 6d less than last year: one (the WT in triangle), from its having become too short and tender for combing; the other (the WA in box) owing to the skirts and pieces being left in, the wool itself being perfect.

The Adelaide wools were mostly in grease; all sold well, but those possessing "staple" were mainly taken for export at high rates.

TALLOW.

[CANNING AND COBB.]

June 18th, 1860.

THE tallow market, at the issue of ours of the 10th ultimo, and for a short time after, continued depressed, and P.Y.C. for the last three months delivery was operated in at 50s 3d per cwt.; but prices for earlier deliveries approximating nearer to those for the end for the year, and the short supply of home melt brought buyers into the market, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in all positions. To-day the market closes steady at 52s to 52s 6d on the spot, 52s for July to September, and the same for October to December delivery.

The supply of our home production is very short, and although it is nominally quoted 51s, sellers are obtaining 51s 6d to 52s per cwt. for it.

Heavy, good, average 53 to 62 lbs., 5d to —d per lb.
Middling to fair, ditto, 5½d to 5¾d per lb.
Inferior, ditto, 5¼d to 5½d per lb.
Light, fair to good, average 40 to 45 lb., 5d to 5¼d per lb.
Middling to fair, ditto, 5d per lb.
Inferior, ditto, 4¾d to 4½d per lb.
Kips, average 12 to 18 lb., 5d to 6d per lb.

Australian Leather has been in steady demand, and about 2000 crop hides and sides have been sold at 11d to 11½d for first, and 13d to 13½d for second, being previous prices.

Mimosa bark has arrived in large quantities, and has in consequence become rather difficult of sale, the bulk brought forward having been withdrawn for late prices, say £11 for ground, and £10 to £10 10s for chopped; 16 tons long of middling quality have been sold at £8 2s 6d to £8 10s per ton.

Horns.—There is a steady demand for all averages at late rates, viz., av. 17 to 18 oz. 55s to 60s, av. 15 to 16 oz. 45s to 50s, av. 13 to 14½ oz., 30s to 40s, av. 11 to 12 oz., 22s to 30s per 123.

Bones.—Shanks of good quality continue in demand at full prices, but middling and common quality are very dull of sale at £3 to £5 per ton decline. The present quotations for good quality £19 to £22 2s 6d, fair £15 to £18, common £9 to £4 per ton. Common grinders are worth £4 5s to £4 7s 6d per ton.

WHALING.—On Tuesday night last the Company's boat secured a "humper," and on the following morning had the good fortune to capture two others. Yesterday both the Company's boats were seen fast, off the South Head. What description of whales they have captured has not yet reached town.—*Twofold Bay Telegraph, August 10th.*

GLEN QUINN, NAOMI RIVER, AUGUST 9.—Our correspondent, writing under this date, says:—Information has just reached this place of the demise of Mr. M'Kellar, the Bogan River Company's superintendent. His death will be an irreparable loss to the Company. He leaves a wife and eight children. The weather here is excessively cold and wet, and the Naomi is high, in consequence of the continued rains.

The parish of St. Marylebone has rejected the Free Libraries' Act. At a crowded meeting, held on the ??th, pursuant to requisition, Mr. Hallam, a vestryman, moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting repudiated the act because it was a misnomer to call that free which must be supported by taxation. The proposer of an amendment for the adoption of the Act was not listened to.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1487020

THE ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH CANNON.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing from Paris on the 22nd of April, states that recent notices in that journal have induced the publication of an article in the French *Revue Européenne* on "*Le Canon en* 1860," which he considers of sufficient importance to be transferred in substance to the columns of the *Times*. The value of the appreciation of cannon having an exceptionally long range must (he says) be left to competent military authorities; but its views on the subject generally are well worthy of attention. It says:—

"In the spring of 1858 the French army marched to Italy, having with them the small rifled cannon, the renown of which became in a few weeks so great in Europe. The result of long and mysterious study and experiment, the new arm, until then unknown to our artillery, was welcomed by them as an instrument of victory, and did not fail to justify all the hopes that had been conceived of it; but all had not yet been attained. Since the great battle of Solferino, where the French cannon played so conspicuous a part, inventions have been pouring in on every hand, which professedly leave in the background our remarkable arm.

"But do they, in fact, do so? An arm of this kind is not produced by chance. They who know that our cannon was the result of investigations the most searching and scientific, of experiments the most persevering, followed up day by day for nearly ten years, will hesitate before they give full credence to the advantages asserted to have been so rapidly obtained in other countries. They, perchance, may be disposed to think that more than one of the military nations of the Continent who now loudly proclaim the superiority of their rifled cannon may one day regret having too hastily transformed their guns. It is during actual warfare that mistakes are dangerous.

"These so vaunted cannon, so easily invented, which are made from one end of Europe to the other, are yet to be put to the proof. They are mostly yet enveloped in mystery, and we cannot, therefore, examine them in detail; but we may be allowed to observe in general terms that their greater or less excellence in the practice-ground, even admitting that it be established, is but of secondary importance as compared with efficiency, handiness, and durability on actual service.

"Free England, less reserved in her revelations, affords us a little more information. The *Times* undertakes to declare that success is complete and definitive on the other side of the Channel. This word 'definitive' is perchance, a little hazardous in artillery affairs.

"We certainly have seen improvements in arms deemed heretofore incapable of improvement.

"It is not sufficient that an artillery arm be made in accordance only with theoretic notions, however apparently incontestable; other conditions must be fulfilled to avoid practical failure.

"The communications of the *Times*, how discreet soever—perhaps designedly so—have been welcomed by the public with much interest. Many of its readers, unskilled in technical information, have read with wonder the accounts of the enormous distances at which the Armstrong and Whitworth cannon have struck an object of comparatively small dimensions. Had they been less unacquainted with the experiments made in France during several years, they would, no doubt, have been less disposed to wonder.

"We certainly must not treat lightly the results obtained by our neighbours—results certainly remarkable, and which do honour to their invention; but we must not, at the same time, forget to appreciate their worth.

"We admit as perfectly correct all the figures given in the *Times*. We will go further, and admit them as definitive bases, although only obtained from a limited number of experiments with new guns; but, admitting all this, we see no reason for apprehension. Let us endeavour to explain why; it is a simple matter of comparison.

"The new English cannon are not of bronze, as are most of ours, but of wrought iron. This is, perhaps, an advantage, since the chances of injury to the interior due to the ball are thus sensibly diminished; but we must also remember that in the French rifled cannon, the ball does not touch the gun, being protected by zinc covering, a soft metal, which alone comes in contact with the rifling, and thus doing away with the principal objection to the use of bronze.

"Our neighbours have, it would appear, solved the difficult problem of breech loading, but it still remains to be seen whether it may not in practice be open to serious objections, not only as regards the mechanism, but also as to other points.

"The Armstrong and Whitworth cannon are but recent inventions. The late experiments have certainly furnished remarkable results, but we have yet to learn what may occur after some service in the field. If certain rumours are to be credited, some doubts may exist as to their efficacy. What is said with regard to the results cited by the *Times*, of Whitworth's six-pounders having lost at each shot about 120 feet in length of range?

"If this were to happen continually, what would become of the gun?

"Judging from the discussion in the House of Commons on the 5th of March last, it would seem that the Armstrong and Whitworth guns are not very simple or handy on service. The Minister of War, although he stated that the Armstrong guns were superior both as to precision and destructive power, added that it would be necessary to send with them to China special workmen of Sir William Armstrong.

"The practical value of the English cannon appears to us, as yet, open to question, while ours have been tested by service.

"Let us now consider the probable part which the new cannon may be called on to play, and in doing this we will confine ourselves to its consideration in siege service and in field service.

"As regards the first, the largest limit is open to conjecture. It appears without doubt that when besiegers and besieged are supplied with artillery having great precision and very long range, which is a problem now solved, the old system of attack and defence must be abandoned.

"Although skill and science may do much, yet it is probable that sieges will for the most part cease to be undertaken in warfare, and that either fortified places will be bombarded at great distances, or that the stake will be played out on the field of battle, leaving besieged places to be reduced by investment.

"As to field service the importance of the new artillery is more easy to determine, and as for this purpose it is necessary to enter into some technical details, we will endeavour to do so as simply and intelligibly as possible.

"We must first establish two points:—

"1. What special properties field artillery should possess.

"2. What conditions of firing should be satisfied.

"The most essential of all qualities to attain is, we may venture to affirm, a lightness and easiness of transport, which will enable the artillery to follow, so to speak, all the movements of the troops. This property, so conspicuously attached to our rifled cannon, largely contributed, as is well known, to the success of the campaign in Italy in 1859.

"The adoption of the 24lb. howitzer cannon of the Emperor realized in France some years since a progress of the value of which our campaign in the Crimea enabled us to form a correct judgment—that is a unity of calibre. This is of much importance, since the projectiles are all alike capable of being used in all the guns.

"Another point is the facility of transport of ammunition. It is indispensable to have a provision of powder and projectiles necessary for all eventualities closely following the guns. The best solution of this problem is that which allows the greatest quantity to be taken with the least number of horses and ammunition waggons.

"Facility of transport and simplicity are, as it appears to us, the principal qualities of a field artillery independently of considerations of firing. These qualities are possessed by our artillery, and in these we may be considered to be in advance of all our rivals, and it is in these, as we shall see, that rests true superiority.

"As to firing, certain conditions relate to range, and certain to precision, but with a close connexion between the two.

"The range of a gun depends partly on the inclination given to it; the more this is increased, within certain limits and without any difference in the charge, the longer is the range, or, in other words, the greater the distance to which the projectile will be propelled. We will explain this more fully presently.

"If two guns be directed to the same point, that of greater precision is that the projectile of which arrives the nearest to the point in a right or straight line, and the least distant from such right line to the right hand or to the left. There is, therefore, precision in length or distance, and precision in direction.

"Precision in direction is of less importance on the field of battle. The point aimed at, whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery, almost always offers a front of a certain breadth, and whether the projectile travel a little to the right or left of a right line is of no great consequence. The precision of direction is the least difficult to effect.

"Precision in length or distance, or, in other words, so firing that the projectile shall attain the exact distance of the point aimed at, is the more difficult problem. On the field of battle one only of the elements of firing is variable, that is the elevation of the gun, since the charges being all prepared are all of the same weight. If the distance of the object were exactly known, it would be sufficient to give the gun the necessary elevation; but, unfortunately, this distance is almost always unknown. It cannot be measured, and the most skilful can only appreciate it by the eye, with large errors, frequently of many hundred yards in 2000 or 3000. 'At what distance are we?' is the first and general inquiry when the artillery commence their operations, and, as very rarely two opinions agree, the fire opens at hazard. In a short time, it is true, they find the range by observation of the effects of fire; but the same uncertainty arises on every change of position, and a great many shots are consequently thrown away.

"Moreover, it is not easy to always observe the effects of the shot at great distances, besides which the smoke and other accidental causes frequently prevent observation. In every point of view the field of battle and the practice-ground are very different places.

"Some compensation is certainly afforded by the chance effects of shots falling within or beyond the object aimed at.

"While on this subject we must notice that it is most essential in all practical cases to employ artillery with the least possible elevation, since the shots then plough as it were the earth, and destroy all in their course, and the advantage of this brings out the disadvantage of artillery with very long range.

"The observation of the effect of the firing, which is often the only means of rectifying the range, becomes more impracticable the more the distance is increased. Very difficult at 2000 or 3000 yards, it becomes immeasurably more so a little further. Of what practical use is it, then, to have an arm with an exceptional range of 4000 yards, for instance? It is something to talk about, but that something is full of delusion. The distance is estimated (how? we would ask) from the enemy; the necessary elevation is given, and the gun is fired. What happens? An error in judging the distance is made, perhaps of a third. If the enemy is at 3000 yards, the projectile passes over his head; if at 5000, the ball falls 1,000 yards short. In such a mode of firing, one shot in a hundred may tell. Moreover, the elevation being necessarily great, the projectile falls to the earth like a thunderbolt, in a nearly vertical line, and at once buries itself without any ricochet. If it be a ball, it may by chance kill one man; if a shell, it may destroy two or three.

"Our soldiers at the Crimea nicknamed two of the Russian batteries, by way of derision, 'Bilboquet' and 'Gringalet,' as, being at a distance of some 3,000 or 4000 yards, the elevation of the guns was so great that in several months, though firing night and day, they did not kill a single man; and this, be it remembered, though the exact distance was known. Contrast with this that at the Battle of Traktir one 24lb. shot killed seventeen Russians formed in column, the gun being at a low elevation, and the difference between firing at high elevation at great distance and with low elevation with a ploughing shot will readily be seen.

"Cannon at long range cannot, therefore, be employed but in very exceptional cases, if ammunition be not thrown away. It will also follow that ordinarily the range in battle will be limited to 1500 or 2000 yards, and if for some special reason it be deemed necessary to adopt a longer range it must be limited to 3000 yards, any further point being out of the reach of even good telescopes.

"It would be erroneous to suppose that by reason of these new cannon battle will be given hereafter at great distances. Attempts may doubtless be occasionally made to open a cannonade at long range, but the necessity of economising ammunition, the obtaining certain and decisive results, and the utilising cavalry and infantry, will lead probably to actual fighting at not much greater distances than heretofore. The rifled cannon, as effective as the old at short distances, will still have a superiority, as it will render more difficult the formation of cavalry and infantry, and can at greater distances throw disorder into an enemy's reserves, harrass his retreat, &c.

"It was in this manner that our artillery was so effective in the last campaign, owing, however, much to its facility of being moved.

"All the nations of Europe are, and wisely, desirous of accomplishing the same progress, but the future will show it is a strange error to attempt it by an exaggerated length of range.

"It certainly is remarkable as an attainment of gunnery, that Armstrong and Whitworth cannon should, at an angle of 35 degrees, throw a projectile some ten thousand yards; but it has no practical value, and, indeed, becomes a vice if done at the cost of the simplicity of the gun.

"What deserves more attention is uniformity in firing, which is more difficult of attainment.

"For purposes of warfare, the best artillery is such as is simple at the same time as efficient.

"We may be allowed to say that, if the various foreign inventions tend to keep us on the alert, they by no means are cause of apprehension, since at the present moment we will venture to say that our artillery has no superior in Europe, and for this assertion we have the advantage of actual experience. Its simplicity is extreme.

"The rifled 8 lb. gun only weighs 600 lb.; although in bronze it wears well in service. Four horses can move it rapidly up an incline apparently almost inaccessible.

"It may be used with good effect at considerable distances up to 9000 yards, and even more if it were desirable. It throws an oblong projectile of 8 lb., which produces all the effects necessary, not only as regards men and horses, but also other obstacles.

"Its supply of ammunition is easy and not inconveniently weighty, since four horses can draw 100 charges.

"The projectile, although hollow, may be used as a ball; it may contain a sufficient quantity of powder to be used as a shell, for which purpose it is furnished with a metallic fuse adapted to various distances.

"Experiments are now being made to afford a means of judging distances by means of a small rocket, with a percussion apparatus, to be fired from these guns, so that the point at which the rocket arrives may be more accurately judged of.

"We cannot pass without observation two other rifled cannon we have for field service. The first is a mountain 8 lb. gun, in which the same projectile is used as before mentioned, the gun being of extreme simplicity and so light (200 lbs) as to be conveyed on the back of a mule, and capable of following infantry everywhere.

"Its range and precision of fire are equal to those of the eight-pounder already described. The second is the twenty-four pound howitzer cannon of the Emperor, rifled like the others, and capable of not only field, but siege service.

"The French artillery, then, has nothing to envy in the recent inventions of foreign countries.

If, says the *Times* correspondent, the Reviewer's opinion on the inutility of exceptional range be well founded, it assuredly opens questions well worthy attention in England whether our improvements have been altogether in the right direction, and whether, having obtained a range sufficient for all practical purposes of warfare, other advantages in simplicity and weight of the arm might not be attained by abandoning the elements of additional and useless range. It is too much the fashion in England to pooh-pooh everything coming from a foreign source, but he must be of very dense or very prejudiced mind who does not admit, after even comparatively little investigation and experience, that the French are to be received as high authority in everything connected with military matters, whether as relates to material, discipline, or administration. In France, in military affairs, at all events, will be found the "right man in the right place." The writer of the above article has come to his work with no prejudice and with no preconceived assumption of excellence and infallibility, and if he have asserted that the French artillery is still without a rival, he has done so in no vaunting or unbecoming terms, but has evidently arrived at the conclusion, after due investigation and comparison. There is nothing to shock the *amour propre* of the Englishman, but much worthy his attention.

A pamphlet with the heading, "Macmahon, King of Ireland" is published in Paris, and exposed in all the booksellers' windows.

A certain M. Gustave Robert has just published a pamphlet, in which he gravely proposes to unite Paris and London by railway by means of a jetty from Calais to Dover. On his title page are these words:—"The construction of a jetty of thirty-two kilometres (twenty miles) to unite France and England, and the cutting through the Isthmus of Suez to unite Europe to Asia, are two different projects, at bottom based on the same idea!"

The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—"We are happy to have it in our power to state that two servants of the late Mon. A. Schlagintweit (Mohammed Ameer and Murad by name) have succeeded in discovering the remains of their unfortunate master, besides all the valuables which belonged to him. They communicated the fact to the Deputy-Commissioner of Ferozepore, and have been told in consequence that if, on the opening of the passes in the course of this month, they bring in the remains of the murdered savant and all his valuables, they will receive a bonus of 200 rupees each—this being in the opinion of the Governor-General the smallest sum that should be given them."

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 14th August, 1860.

TENDERS are invited for the following PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police-office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of gaol at Armidale.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th September
Erection of gaol at Albury.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th September
Designs for new Houses of Parliament.	On 1st March, 1861.

W. M. ARNOLD.

TENDERS for COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.—Sealed tenders, in duplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, 46, Phillip-street, until noon, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, for the undermentioned articles:—

1,000 bushels of maize, in strong canvas three-bushel sacks, 60-lbs. to the bushel
15,000 lbs. salt pork, in barrels
400 strong canvas sacks, each to hold 112 lbs.

Delivery to be made at the Commissariat Stores within forty-eight hours after notification of acceptance of tender. The whole of the above to be subject to the approval of a board of survey. Payment made on delivery and approval.

GEORGE T. WRENTMORE, D.A.C.G.

Sydney, 15th August.

National Education Office,
Upper Fort-street, Sydney, 15th August, 1860.

TO PRINTERS and others.—TENDERS are required for Printing and Binding
Class Roll Books
Admission Registry Books, and
Daily Report Books

For the use of the Board of National Education. For particulars apply as above, till SATURDAY next, at 12 o'clock noon, to W. C. WILLS, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—

(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.

(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 1

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid	£50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid	0 0 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.

General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.

Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the Principal Office.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.

Hunter-street, 15th February, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established upwards of half a century.
Subscribed and Invested Capital, £1,600,000
Annual income, 175,000, and rapidly increasing.
Rest to meet annual loss, £20,000
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.

Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.

Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.

Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—
With warranty not to repair, 7s 6d. per cent per annum.
With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.

Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—The EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY issues Policies, available in Europe, India, and the colonies, for Life Assurance, for Endowments, and for Annuities, upon terms and rates of the most liberal and beneficial character to policy-holders. Prospectuses and every information at the Sydney Branch Office of the Society, Wynyard-square; and at the branch offices in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Launceston.

J. G. WALLER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,259,760.
Income for 1850, £197,188; invested funds, £404,499.
Directors for Australasia:

A. Ross, Esq., J.P.	James Gill, Esq.
C. Bradshaw, J.P.	A. B. Wayte, Esq.

Superintendent, James Rattray, Esq.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances effected at the reduced rates of premium.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The rates charged in Australasia are the same as those in England.

The attention of intending assurers is specially invited to this company's half credit table, by which only one-half the premium is payable for the first five years, the whole sum assured being payable at death without deduction.

Rates for the first five years on the half credit system:—

20	£0 18 2	40	£1 12 6
30	1 4 0	50	2 6 6

Forms of proposal and rates for intermediate ages can be obtained on application at the office, in Sydney, 60, Margaret-street.

WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months

and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.

For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £750,000
Reserved fund 205,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas also upon all towns within the Australian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

Bank of New South Wales. 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Parramatta-street Branch.—The Public are hereby informed that a BRANCH of this bank has been THIS DAY OPENED, in the southern part of the city, at the corner of Parramatta and Botany streets.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd July.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 29th June.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital ... ... £[illegible]
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice	[illegible] per cent
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto	[illegible] ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto	[illegible] ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto	[illegible] ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto	[illegible] ditto

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Inspector—JOHN BRAMWELL, Esq.

MELBOURNE BRANCH.
Manager.—JOHN BRAMWELL, Esq.
Assistant Manager and Accountant.—MALCOLM C. MACHARDY, Esq.

SYDNEY BRANCH.
Manager.—HARRY DRAX BLOXHAM, Esq.
Accountant.—MR. EDWARD J. WEBB.

REPORT

Of the Court of Directors of the LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA, presented at the Eighth ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 1st day of June, 1860.

1. In conformity with the Royal Charter and Deed of Settlement, the Directors now submit to the Proprietors their Eighth Annual Report, together with the accounts duly audited, shewing the state of the Bank's affairs up to the 31st December, 1859.

2. It is gratifying to the Directors to be able to announce that notwithstanding the many failures that have recently occurred in the Colonies, the result of the past year's operations is favourable, and that the business prospects and position of the Bank at the date of the last advices were of a satisfactory character, a result which may be ascribed to the vigilance and caution exercised by the Inspector, Mr. Bramwell, and the other executive officers of the establishment.

3. The latest advices from the colonies extend to the 17th of March from Melbourne, and to the 14th of March from Sydney.

4. The directors propose making the usual half-yearly addition of £5000 to the reserve fund, which will then amount to £25,000 invested in Victoria Government Debentures, bearing 6 per cent. interest. It is also their intention to add £1500 to the building fund, which will then amount to £3000.

5. The accounts appended to this report are made up to the 31st December last, from which it appears that after the usual deductions, and also after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts (the full amount recommended by the Inspector) there remains to the credit of profit and loss the sum of £38,661 19 3

out of which the directors recommend that a dividend be deducted for the half-year of 3½ per cent free of income-tax ...	£24,500 0 0		
And that a sum of £5000 be placed to the reserve fund	5,000 0 0		
Also that a sum of £1500 be placed to the building fund, making it £3000 ...	1,500 0 0	31,000 0 0	
Leaving to be carried to next account, a balance of...		£7,661 19 3	

6. The directors and auditors now go out of office, but being eligible for re-election, they offer themselves accordingly.

By order of the Court,
G. M. BELL, secretary.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1859.
LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation ...	...	... £135,274 0 0
Bills payable and other liabilities	...	454,075 7 4
Deposits ...	...	590,203 3 9
Total due to the public	...	1,179,552 11 1
Capital paid up ...	£700,000 0 0	
Reserve fund ...	20,000 0 0	
Colonial building fund ...	1,500 0 0	
Profit and loss...	38,661 19 3	
		760,161 19 3
		£1,939,714 10 4

ASSETS.

Coin and bullion ...	£294,796 9 11	
Balances due by other Banks ...	31,057 1 10	
		£325,853 11 9
Bills receivable and other securities ...	...	1,527,538 9 5
Freehold, leasehold, and other property of the Corporation	...	84,134 0 8
Open policies ...	...	1,869 7 5
Stamps ...	...	319 1 1
		£1,939,714 10 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To dividends paid, viz.:		
Tenth dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for half-year ended 31st December, 1858 ...	£21,000 0 0	
Eleventh dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for half-year ended 30th June, 1859...	24,500 0 0	
		£45,500 0 0
To Reserve Fund ...	...	10,000 0 0
To Colonial Building Fund	...	1,500 0 0
To balance carried down	...	38,661 19 3
		£95,661 19 3
By balance at 31st December, 1858, per last statement ...	...	£33,809 19 10
By balance of profits in London and in the colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1859, after deducting current expenses and making provision for bad and doubtful debts...	...	61,851 19 5
		£95,661 19 3
By balance brought down	...	£38,661 19 3

(Signed) D. DUNBAR, chairman, WM. FANE DE SALIS, JAMES FRASER, ALEXANDER HOYES, } Directors.

Examined and found correct,
17th May, 1860.
(Signed) THOMAS CHAPMAN, J. GURNEY HOARE, } Auditors.

The following resolutions having been moved and seconded, were carried unanimously:—

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM HYSLOP—

"1. That the report now read, with the statement of accounts, be approved and adopted, and that the same be printed and circulated amongst the proprietors.

"That a dividend of 3½ per cent. (clear of income-tax) be now declared upon the paid-up capital of the Company, for the half-year ending 31st December last; and that the same be payable on and after Monday, the 2nd day of July next."

Moved by WILLIAM DUFF, Esq., seconded by J. F. L. FOSTER, Esq.—

"2. That the directors and auditors now in office, viz.:—Duncan Dunbar, William Fane de Salis, Anselmo de Arroyave, Charles George Barnett, Richard Henry Browne, James Denis de Vitre, Thomas Dyer Edwards, Charles Falconer, James Fraser, Patrick Douglas Hadow, Alexander Hoyes, Fowler Newsam, Esquires, directors; and John Gurney Hoare, and Thomas Chapman, Esquires, auditors, be severally and respectively re-elected."

Moved by O'BRIEN B. WOOLSEY, Esq., seconded by J. A. YOUL, Esq. (Tasmania)—

"3. That the most cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman and directors for their able and judicious management of the company's affairs during the past year."

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by the DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—

"4. That the best thanks of the meeting be, and they are hereby tendered to the inspector, John Bramwell, Esq., and also to the local directors and managers, for their attention to the interests of the company during the past year."

(Signed) D. DUNBAR, chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,250,000
Reserve fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after this, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	[illegible] per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ...	[illegible] ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ...	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.

Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—

Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).

GEORGE R. INGLEDEW, Manager.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its equitable jurisdiction, bearing date the fourth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and sixty, made in a cause wherein WILLIAM HAYES and SAMUEL HAYES are plaintiffs, and JAMES BYRNE RICHARDS and JOHN SLIGH SUTTOR are defendants, the creditors of MAURICE HAYES, late of Bathurst, in the colony of New South Wales, butcher, deceased, (who died in or about the month of August, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four), are, by their solicitors, to come in before the [illegible] day of September next, to come in and prove their debts before the Master in Equity of the said Court, at his office at the Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

Dated this thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1860.

GEORGE RIBBERT DEFFELL, [illegible]

JAMES HART, solicitor for the abovenamed plaintiffs, [illegible] Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the estate of PHILLIS HAMPTON, DAVID AMES, and others, against HANNAH SHAW and another, the next of kin of Phillis Hampton, late of Dudley, in the County of Worcester, spinster, deceased, who died in or about the month of January, 1853, are by their Solicitors, on or before the 11th day of January, 1861, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at noon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claim.

Dated this 29th day of June 1860.

GEORGE WHITING, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an indenture of assignment, bearing date the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and made between EDWARD SPINKS, of the Curramore Estate, near Jamberoo, county of Camden, and colony of New South Wales, farmer, of the first part, GEORGE KING WALDRON, of Kiama, county and colony aforesaid, auctioneer, and THOMAS FOWLER, of Kiama, aforesaid, auctioneer, creditors in trust for themselves and all other the creditors of the said Edward Spinks, of the second part, and the several other creditors of the said Edward Spinks, whether their names shall be inserted in the schedule thereto or not, of the third part, duly executed by the said Edward Spinks, George King Waldron, and Thomas Fowler, in the presence of and duly attested by Thomas Chapman, Esq., a justice of the peace for the said colony of New South Wales: The said Edward Spinks did assign all his estate and effects whatsoever (wearing apparel and necessaries alone to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds only excepted) to the said trustees upon trust for the benefit of all his creditors. And the said indenture now lies at the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Kiama, for inspection and execution, by the creditors of the said Edward Spinks.

Dated this seventh day of August, A.D., 1860.

E. SPINKS.
GEORGE K. WALDRON.
THOMAS FOWLER.

Witness: THOMAS CHAPMAN, J.P.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in its next ensuing session, for leave to introduce a Bill to enable JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE and GEORGE COX, or other the trustees or trustee for the time being, of a settlement made in contemplation of the marriage of WILLIAM HENRY MACKENZIE with HELEN, his Wife (then HELEN HAWKINS, spinster), to sell the land comprised in such settlement, situate at Surry Hills, Sydney, and to provide for the investment of proceeds of sale thereof.

Dated this Third day of August, 1860.

WILLIAM GODFREY M'CARTHY, solicitor for the bill, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in its next ensuing session, for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Trustees of a Settlement, dated the Twenty-sixth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, made by the late Mrs. ROSETTA TERRY on her daughter, MARTHA FOXLOVE HOSKING, and her children, to sell the trust property and to provide for the investment of the proceeds of the sale thereof.

Dated this third day of August, 1860.

WILLIAM GODFREY M'CARTHY, solicitor for the bill, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that, application is intended to be made to Parliament, within three months next ensuing, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company, to be called "The Wahgunyah Murray Bridge Company," and to enable the said Company to erect and maintain a bridge over the Murray River, at the end of Ford-street, in the township of Wahgunyah, and to take toll thereat, and for other purposes, to the said bill to be mentioned.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1860.

WILLIAM GODFREY M'CARTHY, solicitor for the bill, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WAR INSURANCE COMPANY.—WHEREAS sundry and divers evil disposed have succeeded in establishing in this fearless community a universal dread of some unknown enemy strongly suspected to be Louis the Boney, the undersigned, with the view of tranquilising agitated nerves, have the unspeakable gratification to announce that they have formed themselves into a company for the purpose of accepting war risks, insuring buildings of every description, and goods and merchandise of every sort, against damage or destruction from the operations of any invading foe; and at a rate of premium that, it is hoped, will be deemed moderate, namely, at one penny per cent. per annum, with a reduction of seventy-five per cent. on renewal.

With the view of indicating where the Company is interested, persons insuring will be required to place on the buildings insured an embossed plate (gratuitously presented to them), on which is exhibited the British Lion, with tail hauled down, and safely stowed away between his legs, making the best of his way to a cave in the distance to hide his disordered mane and dishonoured head from the contempt of the world, whilst at his stern, riant and defiant, may be seen the Gallic Cock, vigorously operating on the hind quarters of the said Leo the Great. In addition, it may be stated, that the margin of the plate is ornamented with a ribbon, bearing the ominous legend "Cock-a-doodle-doo."

In case of invasion, it is requested that instant information of that event may be communicated to the Company's Office, No. 1, Gunpowder-lane, when the corps of genuine fire-eaters, organised by the Company, will be immediately brought into action. To inspire a becoming amount of confidence, the company deem it as well to state, that every man Jack of the illustrious corps just alluded to, is under bond, not only to kill every French invader, but, provided the latter lands with his boots off, to eat him afterwards, notwithstanding that cannibalism has ceased to be fashionable.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Hector Daredevil, Bart., Chairman.
Perigrine Popgun, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

William Smash, Esq.	Thomas Ball, Esq.
John Crash, Esq.	Tobias Cartridge, Esq.
James Pepper, Esq.	William Match, Esq.
Henry Gunn, Esq.	O. L. D. Scratch, Esq.

WILLIAM JAMES PAX, hon. secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1820.—FOSS, SON, and CO., Dispensing Chemists, 219, Pitt-street North, beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally, that they have resumed their retail and dispensing establishment, and solicit the same amount of patronage as previously bestowed. The dispensing department will be conducted under the supervision of one of the principals. The establishment has been replenished with new stock and a large assortment of patent medicines, perfumery &c. Sydney, May 30th 1860.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT.—Mr. ESKELL, Resident Surgeon Dentist, of London, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Sheffield, member of the College of Dentists of England, may be consulted at 21, Hunter-street, Sydney. Toothache cured with Mr. ESKELL's Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle; Eskell's Elixir, for purifying the breath, cleansing the mouth, removing unpleasant odours, &c.; charge 2s. 6d. per bottle. Loss of teeth supplied from one to a complete set.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—

A single tooth, from ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.

Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street. On Sunday from 10 till 2.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—Wasting and Emaciation.—This Oil, from its peculiarly nutritious properties, swiftly restores flesh to the most emaciated frame. Mr. Hanks, a surgeon in extensive practice in London, observes: "Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the Pale Oil, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil."

Dr. de Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine.—Sole agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 191, Pitt-street.

CURE FOR "BAD TEMPER."—HARPER TWELVETREES' Soap Powder, is the cheapest, easiest, and most efficacious washing preparation ever invented. A penny packet is equal to ten pennyworth of soap, and a week's wash may be done in a few hours!!! It saves at least fifty per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual method of hand-rubbing and brushing, and is less injurious to the fabric than the best soap. You may use it for washing anything and everything.

Sold by most grocers and druggists. Wholesale agent for Australia, EDWARD WHITBY, 25, Flinders'-lane East, Melbourne. Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.—Comfort to the feet and ease in walking! The Pannus Corium Boots and shoes are the most easy ever invented. A valuable article to all who suffer from any tenderness of the feet. Admirably adapted for warm climates. A boot or shoe, sent for size, will ensure a fit. Merchants and the trade supplied on the most liberal wholesale terms; also, with the material by the piece or yard. HALL and CO., [illegible], Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo Bridge, London.

TELEGRAPH WORKS COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to IMPORT every description of Telegraph Material from the above Company. W. G. SPRIGG and CO., Wynyard-square, agents.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—Henley's No. 6 for SALE by the undersigned. W. G. SPRIGG and CO., Wynyard-square.

NEW BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—Just received, ex Mail Steamer—
Bulwer's What Will He do with It, vols. 1 and 2, cheap edition
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 1
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 1, and Nos. 7 and 8
Punch, last Part
Army List for June
Ladies' French and English Fashions
Tales from Blackwood, No. 27. Bentley, No. 12
Gentlemen's Fashions.

SANDS and KENNY, booksellers and stationers, 392, George-street.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to dispose of SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH of his large stock, has reduced the prices to ensure a rapid sale. FOR SOME ARTICLES NO REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE REFUSED. The following are a few of the articles in stock:—
Ladies' and gents' dressing cases
Ladies' leather bags, with steel frames
Ladies' leather reticules
Workboxes, superior
English fireworks
Wax matches, in fancy boxes
Bassinettes and baby baskets
Chambers' best needles, in fancy boxes
English clothes lines and whipcord
Exhibition dolls and wax cupids
E. P. cake baskets, salvers, and liquor stands
Leather blotters
Model dolls, dressed
Baxter's oil paintings
Chinese carved chessmen
Ivory draughtsmen, and an immense variety of other goods.

G. J. CROUCH, 542, George-street, Sydney.

PORTABLE FURNITURE.—A few cases for SALE by the undersigned to close account. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.

JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

GLENDRONACH WHISKY.—This celebrated Whisky, from the Royal Distillery, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. JAMES MORT and CO.

COALS.—Coals of best quality, at prices satisfactory to purchasers, Shoobert's Wharf, Sussex-street.

MAYNE'S Patent Breaking SADDLE, invented by Captain Mayne. Manufactured solely by the patentees, HALL and ALDERSON, 241, Elizabeth-st.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings, French doors, blinds, &c. W. M. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

EXETER, DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND.—To Gentlemen and Merchants returning from abroad, desirous of obtaining a comfortable and genteel family residence in this delightful garden of England.

To be SOLD, together or separate, the FREEHOLD RESIDENCE and Pleasure GROUNDS, with the excellent modern FURNITURE in the dining-room, library, drawing-room, hall, and landings. Also, the Gallery of 109 ancient and modern valuable PAINTINGS, as per catalogue.

The house contains handsome hall entrance, commodious dining-room, library, drawing-room, and conservatory, [illegible] bedrooms, large picture gallery (covered roof, light for four lanterns), large housekeeper's room, extensive larder, brewhouse, coach-house, stable, saddle-room, and numerous offices; pleasure grounds with three terraces and six flights of steps, large Italian conservatory, with painted glass windows and the right to the pleasure grounds in front.

The property has a south-western aspect, and commands extensive and picturesque views of the surrounding country; is within ten minutes' drive of the railway, and about five hours' distance from London.

Price for the freehold alone £2300; or, of the whole, £6250.

Particulars, with cards to view, of PETER BROAD and PRITCHARD, auction and estate offices, 28, Poultry, London, E. C.

FOR SALE, the run known as UNDERCLIFFE in the Clarence district, distant about 140 miles from Grafton.

This run adjoins the well-known stations of Maryland, Koreela, and Acacia Creek, and the country consists of sound open ridges, the timber chiefly ironbark; it is abundantly watered and the improvements consist of sheep overseer's residence, and four out-stations, with substantially built slab huts and bough yards at each, and about 300 hurdles.

With the run will be sold 9408 sheep (more or less). For further particulars, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

GLENMORE STATIONS, Fitzroy River.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stock, viz.,

8000 sheep, and about
100 head of cattle.

The improvements are first-class. Full particulars on application.

LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR SALE, Store Cattle, Store Sheep, from choice herds and flocks. R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

STORE SHEEP, for SALE; 7000 Wethers, 300 Ewes. R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. John M'Lennan
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. Thomas Walsh
Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace.
Orange—Mr. James Dale.
Wellington—Mr. H. J. Lambert.
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Meroo, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. Jonas Dickson.
Sofala and Tambaroora—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, Riversford, and the Oaks—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers, Camden.
Appin—Mr. T. H. Parkinson
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Kiandra, Snowy River—Mr. J. B. Stormer
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligan—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Adelong—
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Shell Harbour—Mr. R. Graham
Moruya, Bodalla, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Ten-mile Creek—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma and Nimity Bell—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merrimbula, and Panbula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Adderminim, Maneroo—Mr. F. M. Stokes.
Hungerdore—
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth.
Lang's Crossing—Robert Neilson
Tumut—Messrs. R. Jahn and Co.

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Moyes
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. George Denshire
Merriwa—Mr. J. H. Murray
Murrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—Mr. W. Pugh
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Brisbane, Warwick, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Ipswich—Mr. Kilner
Drayton and Toowoomba—Mr. W. H. Groom
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Scone—Mr. Asser
Gayndah—Mr. T. S. Sadlow.
Glen Quin, Galligal—Mr. William Maguire.
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Toser
Cundletown, Manning River—Messrs. Scott and Cornish
Glen Innis—Mr. James Martin
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Richmond River—Mr. Ross, postmaster
Tenterfield—Mr. E. O'Connell, postmaster
Clarence River—North and South Grafton—Mr. Thomas Fisher.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser
Walcha—Mr. J. H. Daniel, storekeeper
Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch
Geelong, ditto—Messrs. Franks and Jackson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Fisher, Grenfell-street
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington and Nelson, ditto—Captain Tinley
London—Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-st.

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[M]... DONNELL have just landed from the ship Neptune, a selection of first-class articles from Messrs Dring and Fage, manufacturers of excise instruments to the Hon. Board of Customs, London, namely
Sikes's Hydrometers, complete; Portable Hydrometers
Saccharometers of improved construction
Glass Hydrometers, Spirit Bubbles
Gauging Rods and Callipers, in sets, and separately
Folding Dip Rules, Ullage Rules
Oil-meters, Oil Fo's, &c., &c.
"The Wine Merchants' Cellar Dictionary," with practical instructions for the selection, management, and preservation of wines and spirits.

NEW SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS. — Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL are now landing from the Sedan, a shipment of superior instruments, by eminent London manufacturers, comprising,
Theodolites, by Troughton and Sims, and other makers
Adam's Registered Circumferenters, Prismatic Compasses
Circumferenters of usual construction
Gravatt's dumpy levels, levelling staves, &c., &c.
Standard chains, chains and arrows 66 and 100 feet
The new Compound Levelling Instrument, constructed to supply the place of the circumferenter and prismatic compass. It may also be used as a transit theodolite where the vertical and horizontal angles are not required to a greater nicety than 10' to 30' respectively
Negretti and Zambra's new small drainage level, for use in making roads, cutting drains, laying pipes, and mining, and can be employed in determining distances over irregular ground
Amsler's patent Planimeter, for calculating with accuracy the contents of plans, maps, &c.
BRUSH and MACDONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney, and 23, Collins-street, Melbourne.

THE CHAMPION RACE.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Jockeys' Silver-mounted Riding Whips, Field Glasses, and Gold Hunting Stop-watches, just unpacked, at A. BLAU'S 15, Hunter-street, first floor.

KEYED SLUICE FORKS, sluicing spades; Ames' Hunt's, H. H. Collins', Day's D handled shovels; seaming twine, Ewbank's nails, spikes, resin (amber), rice, Patna, dressed Java nutmegs, chicory, tartaric acid. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

TO FARMERS, SQUATTERS, AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned is now landing IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES, by the best makers in England and Scotland.
Improved colonial threshing machines, latest prize patent
Strong flour mills, in metal frame, with French burr stones; these are well adapted for up-country use
Flour dressing machines
Chaff cutters, of all sizes
The prize machines of the Royal Society's shows of Chelmsford, Salisbury, Chester, and Warwick
Corn crackers, maize crushers, oat mills
Circular saws and tables, for cutting slabs, logs, and planking; can be driven by horse or steam
Horse powers, for pumping and sheep washing
Horse hoes, horse rakes, and hand rakes
Ploughs, that have taken the first prizes at the principal agricultural shows in the world
Vineyard, garden, and orchard ploughs
Harrows, scarifiers, and grubbers
EDWARD BINGHAM, manufacturers' agent, 115, York-street, next door to Goold's Hotel.
Illustrated catalogues sent free, on application.

WHEELER and WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—The subscribers beg to inform the public that they have been appointed AGENTS for the SALE of these celebrated machines.
The unanimous favour which has attended the introduction of WHEELER and WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES throughout America, and also in the adjacent colonies, is sufficient evidence of its excellence. It is needless to say that this most useful instrument is rapidly becoming a domestic institution; the fact is recognised by its successful use in thousands of families in every rank of life.
In shirt manufactories it has become indispensable. In dress making, quilting, ornamental stitching, &c., it is equally efficient for performing its duties with a rapidity, ease, precision, and beauty, that no other means can equal; the work is also of the most durable kind. It is simple of construction, and consequently free from derangement and need of repairs.
Full instructions for operating the machine is given to the purchaser gratuitously at the sale room; also very full printed directions. Circulars and testimonials post free.
VENNARD and STEVENS, agents, 348, George-street, two doors north of Flavelle's.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, new shipment, re-packed into 40 lbs. bags, 10s. each. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

PRIME MESS PORK, in barrels, 200 lbs. each, in any quantities. THOMAS RICE, butcher, Pitt-street.

POTATOES for SEED, 4s. per cwt. WELCH and JELLICOE'S Stores, Circular Quay.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing, in 100 and 200 lb. bags. M. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

A LARGE FISHING NET for SALE, ready for working. Apply R. POPE, Post Office, Balmain.

COALS, Coals.—Best Newcastle, and Fuel of every description. F. W. COOK, Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, good quiet COWS, newly calved, and springers. Also, a pure Buffalo BULL and COW. Apply to Mr. S. DAVID PYE, Eastern Creek.

COLT'S REVOLVERS.—Received, direct from Colonel Colt, an invoice of the above. GEORGE WHITFIELD, gunmaker, Cannon House, King-street. Established 1831.

FOR SALE, a Publican's General LICENSE. HENRY VAUGHAN, King and Phillip streets.

BUSINESS.—To be Disposed of. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, 95, Elizabeth-street North.

FOR SALE, 250 feet best deep water frontage, Snail's Bay. J. GARLAND, 10, Exchange.

BROULEE POTATOES.—Seed Potatoes, Seed Potatoes, Seed Potatoes, just arrived, ex Numba, from Broulee—the only genuine lot in the market—for SALE, by the undersigned, on board the vessel, or at the stores. WILLIAM SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Preliminary Notice.
First-class Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by James Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
35 head of good useful horses, consisting of hack, gig, and carriage horses, and draught ditto; they are all broken in, and will be on view at the Bazaar two days previous to sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day, at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Well-known Race Horses.
GRATIS and CORONATION.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. J. Roberts, Esq., of Goulburn, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY, the 3rd September, at 12 o'clock,
The well-known race horse GRATIS, Bay Gelding, by Sir Charles, out of Young Moonshine, by Sir Hercules, out of Old Moonshine, by Theorem, out of Moonshine. Sir Charles by Gratis, out of Lorina, imported, by Smolensko, out of Hoity Toity. Gratis (imported in 1835) by Lanica, by Gohanna, out of Certnia, by Woodpecker.
GRATIS has been so constantly before the public during the last three years, that little can be said to add to his well-earned reputation of being the gamest horse now on the turf.
His performances are far too numerous to publish in detail. It is sufficient, however, to say that a perusal of BELL'S LIFE of the 28th of July will show that he has constantly met large fields at all weights and distances, and amongst the many cracks he has vanquished may be named, Lauristina (1½ miles in 2 minutes 54 seconds), Rajah, Zoe, Dora, Zingara, Chevalier (match for £300 a-side), Strop, and Veno, honours that no other horse of the present day can boast of. Gratis has accepted for the Champion Stakes on the 1st September, and will be entered for several other events at the spring meeting following. He is now in the hands of Higgerson, who will satisfy intending purchasers as to the horse, sound, good health, and excellent constitution.
Coronation is a chesnut horse, 5 years old, about 15½ hands high, got by Nimrod out of Bee-in-a-Bonnet, by St. John, imported, out of Spinwife, imported, Nimrod, out of Miss Hurley by Sir Charles.
Coronation shews a great amount of fashion and quality, and would be invaluable in any stud requiring a change of blood. He is in fine condition, and may be seen at the Bazaar in a few days.
Terms at sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
A number of useful horses, amongst which are some hackneys
A few light harness horses
4 heavy draught ditto, and
2 colonial-bred cart stallions.

Cart Stallion.

Postponed to THIS DAY on account of non-arrival.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. John Pye, Windsor, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday,
A dapple brown cart stallion, 5 years old, 17 hands, sire imported Brown Prince, dam pure Lincoln mare; g. dam sister to Mr. Cobcroft's celebrated horse at Wilberforce. The horse is of fine temper and disposition, a sure foal getter, and also works well in harness.

Young Horses, from the South Country.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 young horses, bred in the south country. They are a strong, useful lot, in good condition, and nearly all broken to saddle and harness.

3 Cart Horses, Drays, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
By order of George Perry, Esq.,
1 black horse, trial with a ton
1 heavy brown horse, trial with a ton up Druitt-street
1 brown horse, excellent leader, trial with a ton
1 dray and cart, and leading harness
20 other good horses from the country, all broken in. Also, Spring carts, drays, carts, timber truck—carry 7 tons, saddles and harness, &c., &c.

FRIDAY'S Produce Sale.

THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their New Stores, foot of Market-street,
About 1000 bushels of prime maize
10 tons of fresh bran
100 bushels prime oats
10 tons of fine flour (warranted A1)
100 bushels prime lucerne hay
20 bales Victorian fine oaten hay
1600 lbs prime butter
Prime parcel bacon
5 tons New Zealand seed potatoes
10 bags Swedish and white turnips
10 bags pumpkins
Beef, in carcase, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Morpeth Steam Coals.

THIS DAY, 17th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock sharp.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Mart, foot of Market-street,
One cargo, 40 tons, of coal
One ditto, 52 ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Milch Cows and Calves
Fat Pigs and Calves
Beef, in carcase, from the Hunter.

THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Stores, foot of Market-street,
2 superior milch cows and calves
Fat pigs and calves.
On the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.
30 quarters of prime fat beef.
Terms, cash.

Butter. Butter. Butter.
For positive unreserved sale.
To Grocers and others.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at their Stores, foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
16 casks of prime butter, from Picton
5 cases ditto ditto, in roll
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale. Railway Terminus.

Superior Milch Cow (Calf at foot), Camden fed Porkers, Kegs Butter, Boxes Eggs, Pumpkins, &c.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
1 superior milch cow, calved on Tuesday
30 carcases Camden-fed pork
Kegs butter, boxes of eggs
Quantity of pumpkins.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, 17th August.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 bales wool
650 sheepskins
82 casks tallow
79 hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Useful Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils, Chairs, Sofas, Couches, Chests of Drawers, Dining and Loo Tables, Cheffonier Safes, Sideboards, Rosewood Cheffonier, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chamber Services, Clocks, Bookcase, Chinaware, Platedware, and Sundries.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,
A quantity of useful furniture, &c., as above,
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Clearing Sale.

Clothing, Fire-arms, Musical Instruments Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 boxes second-hand clothing
Double and single guns and pistols
Concertinas, violins, and accordeons
Gold and silver watches, jewellery, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leasehold Property,
In Botany-street, Redfern.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 20th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The unexpired lease and goodwill of two allotments of land, situate in Botany-street, Redfern, three doors from the Storm King Hotel, on which is erected a neat three-roomed cottage and bake-house, with garden, &c., all well fenced; ground-rent 4s. per week.
Terms at sale.

Clearance Sale,
At Mr. John Beames', George-street.
Stock-in-Trade.
Fixtures, Fittings, &c.

FRIDAY, 17th August.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at the premises, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
The whole of the remaining stock, comprising
Congou and hyson skin teas
Orange pekoe, in boxes
Loaf sugar
Company's, and other sugars
Oilmen's stores, in great variety
Groceries
Preserved potatoes
Ditto vegetables
Normandy Pippins
Spices
Preserves
American hams, in casks
Liverpool salt
500 boxes macaroni and vermicelli
Superior shop fittings
Counters
Counter scales, beam scales and weights
Superior gold scales
Chinese tea caddies
Brown paper and bags
Tea canisters, and
A great variety of useful articles to the trade; also, The celebrated ornamental sign of Kangaroo and Emu.
Gas fittings, burners, &c.
Coffee mill
Pier glass
Celestial figure
Pagoda lamp
Large awning and stanchions.
Terms at sale.

Sale by Auction, on the premises of Mr. W. S. Friend, lately occupied by Mr. George Webber, wheelwright, close to the New Wesleyan Chapel.

MONDAY next, the 20th instant.

To Wheelwrights, Engineers, Ironmongers, and others.
Steam Engine
Spokes
Sawn Timber
Bar Iron
Boring Machine
Axle Blocks and Boxes
Holloware
&c., &c., &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. W. S. Friend, lately occupied by Mr. George Webber, wheelwright, Newtown, near the new Wesleyan Chapel, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Without reserve,
Steam engine, with turning lathes, &c., complete, in working order
4 sets of smiths' tools, viz.,
Anvils, bellows, vyces
Hammers, screw tackle, drills, &c.
1 swedge block
1 tyreing plate
1 mandrel, and all other requisites for a large blacksmiths' shop
1 large grinding stone
1 boring machine
Quantity wheelwrights' tools
Axle blocks and boxes
Bolts and nuts
Quantity sawn timber
3000 spokes
100 pairs stocks
Lot old wheels
10 tons bar iron
Enamelled ware
Tinware
Holloware
Galvanized iron buckets
American ditto
Grates
Fenders
American axes
Spades
Shovels
Britannia metal goods
Sheet zinc
Nails assorted. Also,
Shop fixtures
Weighing machine
Oil cistern. Together with
Earthenware
China
Crockery
Glass, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

NEWTOWN.

Eligible Landed Property, together with Four-roomed Cottage, large Store, Workshop, and Sheds, occupying a central position, well adapted to any business.

Day of Sale, MONDAY next, the 20th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM are instructed to sell, without reserve, on the premises of Mr. W. S. Friend, lately occupied by Mr. George Webber, wheelwright, Newtown, near the new Wesleyan Chapel, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at a quarter to 11 o'clock prompt, without reserve,
All that parcel of land, containing 18 perches, more or less, and being part of the Camperdown estate, having a frontage of 55 feet to a road 33 feet wide and 100 feet deep. Also, all that other parcel of land, containing 9 perches, more or less, part of the same estate, having frontage of 100 feet to a road 28 feet wide, and 28 feet to the Cook's River road, together with certain erections thereon, comprising a four-roomed cottage, brick built, stone foundation, well of water, and a large garden. Also, a partially erected weather-boarded tenement, workshops, sheds, &c., &c.
Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneers would call the attention of parties seeking a profitable investment to the above, as affording an opportunity rarely to be met with, of securing a property so desirably situated.

SHARES.

158 AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES
230 ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SHARES.
For Positive Sale.
In Lots to suit Purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, the 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
158 shares in the Australian Joint Stock Bank
230 shares in the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company.
Terms at sale.

Large Auction Sale of Assorted Earthenware.

To Dealers of Earthenware, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Just landed ex Ludwig Heyn.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 17, 1860 at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 crates assorted earthenware, viz.,
Willow dishes, 9 to 16 inch
Albion and Eton ditto ditto
Willow cover dishes
Ditto plates, assorted
Albion bakers, 7 to 12 inch
Willow and Eton ditto ditto
Fancy flower toilet sets, complete
Octagon ditto ditto
Bowls and saucers
C. C. chambers
Printed bowls
Flower bowls and saucers
Printed ditto.
Terms, cash.

Printing Machine,
Also
Two Roller Moulds,
To Printers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 17th, 1860, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Without reserve,
A single cylinder printing machine, made by J. and H. Collier, London, 1853, capable of printing 1000 per hour; also,
Two roller moulds.
Terms, cash.

Bell and Black's Vestas.
(Plaid Boxes.)
Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Positively without the least reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, August 20, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
13 cases Bell and Black's vestas, plaid boxes.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture.
The property of a Gentleman leaving Sydney for the interior.
To Furniture Buyers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, August 20, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned select household furniture, viz.:—
Chest of drawers, iron bedsteads, couch
Washstand, hearth rugs, cheffonier
Rocking-chair, towel horse, dining table
Inlaid table, hair mattresses, bolsters
Fender and fire-irons, bedroom chairs, &c.
Terms, cash.

Mahogany Ship's Sofa
Rosewood Harmonium.
To Upholsterers, Musicians, and others.
On view at the Rooms.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, August 20, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three very superior mahogany ship's sofas
Rosewood harmonium, 8 stops, by Debain and Co.
Terms, cash.

Europe Rope.
To Shipchandlers, Shipowners, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, August 20, at 11 o'clock,
150 coils Europe rope, assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 17th August.
At the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Queen's-place.

Notice to Purchasers of Caustic Soda.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sales THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Queen's-place,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Time and Truth, from Liverpool,
31 drums caustic soda, all more or less damaged by sea water.

FRIDAY, 17th August.

At the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Queen's-Place.
Caustic Soda.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Time and Truth, Poustie, master, from Liverpool.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, Queen's-place, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Time and Truth, from Liverpool,
AB over 8—31 drums caustic soda,
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 23rd August.

Preliminary Notice of Drapery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of general drapery, ex British Merchant, and Ardmillan.
Full particulars in a future issue.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock,

An Invoice of Choice French Musical Clocks, under Glass Shades, and on Stands. Also,
Twelve Gold Hunting Watches, and
Twelve Gold Alberts.
For Positive Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock,
An invoice of clocks, gold watches, and alberts.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock.

First-class Duelling Pistols, in Mahogany Case, with all appurtenances.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
A case of one-pair of first-class duelling pistols, won the prize at the Exhibition.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock.

Live Stock, consisting of
Prize Cochin Fowls
Ditto Spanish ditto
One Canary and Cage
Scotch Terrier Bitch.
Two of the smallest English Black-and-tan Terrier Dogs, &c.
Also, a quantity of Household and Office Furniture, Pianoforte, Framed Engravings, Books, Cut Glass, China, &c., Cooking Stove, &c.
The property of a gentleman leaving Sydney for the Kiandra diggings.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
The above—only partially enumerated.
Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture
Fine-toned Pianoforte, in walnut wood case
Silver plate and Plated Ware
Superior Paintings and Engravings
Elegant New Brougham Carriage
Set of New Silver-mounted Carriage Harness
Patent Propeller, and various other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at the residence of Dr. Mackellar, Lower George-street, on TUESDAY, August 28th, at eleven o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and effects, comprising
An elegant and modern drawing suit, in carved walnut wood, covered in damask, with loose chintz covers
Fine toned cottage pianoforte, in elegant walnut wood case
Handsome large chimney glass
Elegant drawing-room and dining-room clocks
Superior oil paintings and engravings
Elegant Brussels carpets and rugs
Dining-room furniture and appointments
Silver plate and plated ware
Brass-mounted and iron bedsteads and bedding
Elegant and commodious walnut wood wardrobe, with plate glass panel
Elegant walnut wood dressing-table, with large strong glass
Wardrobes, chest drawers, presses
Washstands and furniture, strong toilette glasses
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Elegant quite-new English-built brougham carriage
Very superior perfectly new set of silver-mounted carriage harness
Patent propeller and numerous other effects, as will appear in catalogues about to be issued.
The whole may be viewed the day previous to sale by cards only, to be had on application to the office of the Auctioneer.
Terms, cash.
Note.—The excellent and commodious HOUSE to be LET. Apply on the premises.

Valuable Surgical Instruments, Surgery Fittings, and Utensils, Drugs, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the surgery of Dr. Mackellar, Lower George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, at 11 o'clock,
All the valuable surgical instruments
Surgery fittings and utensils
Show bottles, druggists' phials
Drugs, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Arrivals by the Neptune, British Merchant, Redan, and City of Manchester.

To be sold without reserve.—Proceeds by the Mail.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, 17th, at 11 o'clock

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The arrivals by the above ships, the proceeds to be forwarded per mail.
Horrocks' A and B
Swiss curtains
Sewed goods
5-4 spring prints
Quilts and counterpanes
Millers' moles
Rolled jaconets
Medium shirtings
70 and 80 inch sheeting
72-inch grey sheetings
36-inch ditto shirtings
9-4 witney blankets
10-4 and 12-4 medium ditto
Cotton ticks
Rolled linings
Indian twills, &c., &c.
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Worsted and L. W. half-hose
Imitation Welsh flannels
Brown half-hose
Women's white cotton hose
Tartan socks
White ditto
Cotton pockets
Spun bands
Corahs
Braces
Felt hats
French ditto
Panama ditto
Men's millers' moles, Z.
Ditto ditto ditto, C. M. V.
Ditto ditto ditto, crowns
Ditto ditto ditto, B. G.
Ditto ditto ditto, elephants
Ditto ditto ditto, lions
B. and Y. ditto ditto
Youths' and S. men's ditto
L. B. Scotch twilled shirts
Ditto O. S. ditto ditto
Youths' ditto
Fancy doeskin trousers
Black ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Bedford cords
Light fancy ditto.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes, from Messrs. Joshua Joseph and Sons, and other well-known manufacturers.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Drapers, and Storekeepers.

On TUESDAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
75 trunks boots and shoes, all best goods—the quality and work guaranteed.
Terms, liberal.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases round plaid vestas.
Terms at sale.

Dried Apples.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 half-barrels dried apples
41 quarter-barrels ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

200 Boxes Candles.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 boxes cero stearine candles.
Terms at sale.

Potatoes, Potatoes.
20 Tons.

For Sale by Auction, on the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, 17th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,
20 tons superior potatoes.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
West India Arrowroot.
Ex Damascus, Murray, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Damascus, all slightly damaged by sea water.
FB&G,
628, 629, 632, 634—4 cases, West India arrowroot, each 8 14-lb. tins
639, 640, 643, 649—4 cases ditto ditto, each 16 7-lb. tins
653, 656, 658, 659, 663—5 cases ditto ditto, each 32 3½-lb. tins.
Terms, cash.

Mauritius Counter Sugars.
To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

FRIDAY, 17th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Jeanie Deve,
H—100 bags Mauritius sugar
G— 36 ditto ditto
C— 61 ditto ditto.
Without reserve, to close a shipment.
Terms at sale.

Java Rice.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
30 tons superior Java rice.
Terms at sale.

Light Java Counter Sugar.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
15 tons superior Java counter sugar.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea, ex Wild Wave.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 17th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Wild Wave,
150 boxes choice congou.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Shippers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
Important Auction Sale.

FRIDAY, 17th August.

Oilmen's Stores, Sugars, Groceries, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, sugars, &c.

Grocers' Paper, and Oilmen's Stores.
Ex British Merchant, and other late arrivals.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex British Merchant, and other late arrivals,
Grocers' whitey brown paper, in bales, each 10 reams, of 32 and 36 lbs.
Ditto imperial brown paper, in bales, each 10 reams, of 36, 40, 50, and 60 lbs.
Bag cap, in bales, each 10 reams, of 32, 24, and 28 lbs.
Paper bags, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 lbs.
30 cases Whybrow's quart vinegar
19 cases Colman's starch, each 1 cwt.
38 ditto ditto ditto, each 5 lbs.
30 cases W.I. arrowroot, in 14, 7, and 3½ lb. tins
8 boxes, each 150 lbs., pearl sago
30 barrels pearl barley
30 cases "Alberts" ½-lb. sardines
39 ditto ditto ¼-lb. ditto
26 ditto L.N.E. matches
4 ditto Barry's chicory, each 8 28-lb. tins
2 ditto ditto ditto, each 8 56 lb. tins
5 casks table salt, in jars
5 cases Mackie's biscuits.
Terms at sale.

6509 Bags Mauritius Sugars.

The Entire Cargo of the Faerie Queen.
Just arrived from Mauritius.
Hamburgh White Crystals
Royal Lily Snowdrops
Fine Grain Hamburgh Counters
Light Brown Counters and
Ration Sugar.

For positive and unreserved Sale by Auction,
At the Australian Auction Mart, Sydney,
On TUESDAY, 21st August.

Most Important to Merchants, Country Buyers, Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Faerie Queene, from Mauritius, as follows:—
About 90 tons Hamburgh white crystals
Ditto 35 ditto royal lily snowdrop
Ditto 40 ditto white snowdrop
Ditto 50 ditto fine-grain light Hamburgh counters.
Ditto 30 bright yellow crystals
Ditto 50 ditto ditto counters
Ditto 75 ditto rich brown counters
Ditto 25 ditto superior ration sugars. Also,
20 tons dates.
The auctioneers in announcing the positive unreserved sale of the above cargo, wish to direct especial attention to the fact that, at the time the Faerie Queene left Mauritius, the market was almost bare, and some difficulty was experienced in procuring the sugars for her cargo, which are the last of the season's crop, and that owing to the rains having been unusually severe, the new crop will not be ready for four or five months, and consequently no other cargo can possibly arrive for a long period. The above is really one of the finest cargoes that ever left Mauritius, and embraces every variety required for the town or country trade. Samples will be on view previous to the day of sale.
Terms, liberal.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Time and Truth, Poustie, master, from Liverpool.

Peyton and Peyton's Iron Bedsteads,
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Time and Truth, all slightly damaged by sea water,
FB and G,
566—1 case, containing 6 Peyton and Peyton's children's solid iron swing cots, 3 feet x 1 foot 9 inches
548—1 case, containing 3 Peyton and Peyton's four-post taper tube bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches 4 feet 6 inches
Out of No. 556—1 iron bedstead, four-post taper tabs, 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet
Out of No. 569—1 iron swing cot, 3 feet x 1 foot 9 inches
Out of No. 572—1 ditto ditto, 3 feet x 1 foot 9 inches.
Terms, cash.

Without reserve, to close accounts.
Raisins, Chocolate, Saltpetre, &c.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 17th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
14 packages muscatel raisins
10 cases Taylor, Brothers' chocolate
10 ditto ditto cocoa
10 kegs, each 1 cwt., refined saltpetre.
Terms at sale.

Peyton and Peyton's Iron Bedsteads,
Just landed, ex Time and Truth.

For Sale by Auction, WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
An invoice of Peyton and Peyton's iron bedsteads, comprising
Taper tube four-post bedsteads, various colours, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches, 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches, 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet
Solid iron four-post cots, 4 feet x 2 feet and 4 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 6 inches, cane, double curtain rods, rails, A, B, C, and D
Solid iron children's swing cots, 3 feet x 1 foot 9 inches cane, and coloured, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 17th August.

10 Casks Vinegar
2 Barrels Currants
40 English Cheeses
2 Casks Salmon
36 Cases Oysters.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above lots of goods.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 21st August.

To Stationers, Printers, Storekeepers, and others.
New Goods, now landing.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 dozen Carpenter's Spellings
25 ditto Goldsmith's Geography
25 ditto Ready Reckoners
25 ditto Gordon's Insurance Tables
100 Key to Heaven and Garden of the Soul
100 dozen Fenning's Spellings
2 ditto each long folio day books, 3, 4, and 5 quire
2 ditto ditto broad ditto ditto, 3, 4, and 5 quire
24 ditto 8vo, white clasped
36 ditto 12mo, ditto
60 ditto metallic books
18 ditto song book
20 lbs. finest vermillion wax
1000 gross Mitchell's pens
6 dozen Prayers
50 ditto marking ink
12 gross drawing pencils in boxes
25 ditto bottles, G. G. S. paper and others
3 cases De La Rue and Co.'s best cards
And a large variety of other stationery.
Terms at sale.

Scotch Whisky
Port Wine
Case Brandy.
To close an account.
For Imperative Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The undermentioned lots of wines and spirits, to close an account, viz.:—
Ex Venilia
40 cases, Buchanan and Lockhart's fine old Scotch whisky, each 2 dozen
9 quarter-casks ditto.
Ex Nimrod.
10 ditto port wine
50 cases fine old cognac.
Terms, cash.

Important to Grocers, and the Trade.

Grocers' Show Goods, from the celebrated house of John A. Gilbert and Co., fixture and fitting manufacturers, Dorrington-street, London.
Now landing, ex Ardmillan,
And for Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. beg to inform the grocers of Sydney and neighbourhood, Country Storekeepers, and others, that they have been instructed by the importers to sell, by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
T in diamond, § 4 and 5.
2 cases grocers' show goods, made to order by a party thoroughly conversant with the wants of the colonial trade, comprising—
One floor stand coffee mill, with double fly and anti-friction wheels, hammer, wrought brass hopper, front plate japanned and ornamented with Australian Arms
One cask sugar mill
One treacle can and stand, best 2-inch patent tap
One 14-lb. counter weighing machine for ditto
One counter coffee box, brass mouldings, two compartments, a very handsome article, made to order; japanned marone
Four 12-lb. octagon canisters, japanned marone, embossed gold, mandarin figures
Five ditto ditto
Nine ditto ditto, japanned blue, with Australian arms
The above are well worthy the attention of grocers wishing to add to the attractions of their shops, the name of the manufacturers is a sufficient guarantee for their quality and style, and the auctioneers' instructions are to sell without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Choice New Goods
300 Cases Oilmen's Stores and Fancy Goods.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Ophir, now landing, in splendid order,
300 cases oilmen's stores, Italian goods, &c.
Terms at sale.

China Oil.
20 Cases, each 2 tins, best China Oil.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases, each 2 tins, each 4½ gallons, superior China Oil.
Terms at sale.

100 Bags Patna Rice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags Patna rice.
Terms at sale.

Biscuits.
Ex Ophir.
Just landed, in splendid order.

FRIDAY, 17th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.
25 cases assorted biscuits, in small tins.
Terms at sale.

Stevens' Oilmen's Stores.
Just landed, ex Ophir.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale,
On FRIDAY, 17th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Ophir,
A shipment of choice new goods from the celebrated house of Stevens' and Co., London and Liverpool, viz.,
50 cases, each 2 dozen, pint pickles
30 ditto, each 4 dozen, assorted sauces
20 ditto, each 3 dozen, pint salad oil
50 ditto, each 2 dozen, bottled fruits
10 ditto, each 2 dozen, red cabbage
40 ditto, each 4 dozen, jams, assorted
5 ditto black lead.
Terms at sale.

Yellow Counter China Sugar.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th instant at 11 o'clock,
250 small mats yellow China sugar.
Terms at sale.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather and the bad state of the roads, the SALE of the late Mr. Joseph Nicholas' property, near Appin, is POSTPONED till MONDAY, August 20th, when the whole, consisting of 20 head of horses, a first-rate cart, 30 head of cows, and a stack of hay, will be sold without reserve. Terms at sale.
JOHN SHEA, auctioneer.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before Chief Justice Sir John N. Dickinson, and Mr. Justice Milford.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Attorney-General, upon their Honors taking their seats, said that this was the first time he had had the honour of being in Court since the public announcement of the fact that it had pleased her Majesty to confer upon his Honor, the Acting Chief Justice, the distinction of Knighthood. He had now very great pleasure in accepting the duty which devolved upon him of congratulating his Honor, in the name and on behalf of the Bar on this accession of dignity. The members of the Bar were more than all others cognizant of the manner in which a Judge performed his high and responsible duties. From the nature of their profession also, the members of the Bar were peculiarly cognizant of the difficulties which, in the performance of these duties, a Judge had to encounter. Himself and his colleagues had always been deeply impressed with a high sense of the urbanity and courteousness which they had always met with at his Honor's hands when endeavouring to the best of their ability to perform the duties which devolved upon them from time to time, in the exercise of their profession. They felt therefore that the bestowal of this distinction upon his Honor by her Majesty, was in some sense a recognition of his Honor's merits and worth, in which they had themselves a right of participation. Again, therefore, on behalf of himself and his professional brethren, he would tender their most sincere congratulations, and would express their hope that his Honor might be blessed with long life and health to enjoy the distinction so properly conferred upon him.

Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., begged to express his entire concurrence in all that had fallen from his hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General, and to join in the congratulations offered by that officer.

Mr. Murray, as the senior member of the Outer Bar, begged also to join in these congratulations. The members of the Outer Bar had at all times been treated by his Honor with a degree of courtesy and consideration which they had strongly felt. There had been, perhaps, indeed a still higher consideration for those junior members of the profession who were making their first efforts to achieve distinction, and who had not obtained sufficient experience or achieved sufficient mental power to rely upon their own strength. Towards the young practitioners his Honor had been particularly kind and considerate, and his manner singularly encouraging. But every member of the Bar would, he was sure, join in expressing their confidence in his Honor, and not only in wishing that he might be long spared to enjoy his new dignity, but that they might long have the advantage of his service to the colony in some shape or other.

Sir John Dickinson expressed his strong gratification at receiving these congratulations from the Bar. To obtain an expression of confidence from any branch of the public must be at all times grateful to any officer entrusted with the discharge of public functions; for no man having any proper respect for himself could be indifferent to the opinion entertained of him by others. A Judge was, perhaps, of all other public officers, the one whose merits or demerits were pretty sure to be correctly appreciated, for he performed his duties publicly, and was open to constant observation. It sometimes happened that a Judge was appreciated for a time at a higher rate than he deserved, but in the end he was pretty certain to receive a fair share of praise or blame. As had been said by the Attorney-General, however, there were no persons so thoroughly able to appreciate the manner in which a Judge did his duty as those members of the legal profession who were constantly associated with him in the performance of that duty. This expression of confidence on the part of the Bar was, therefore, peculiarly grateful to him. The most kindly feeling had always prevailed between himself and the members of the Bar individually, and he duly appreciated the kind support and assistance which he had ever received from that body in the discharge of his duties. The honour conferred upon him by her Majesty, admitting him, as it did, within the time-honoured pale of English chivalry, was doubly grateful when it came attended with such marks of respect and confidence as he had just received from those with whom he had been so long associated. As to what had fallen from his learned friend Mr. Murray, in reference to his conduct towards the junior members of the Bar, he must say that, considering the friendly footing on which he and those gentlemen had always stood towards each other, he could not, unless he had been a savage, have acted otherwise.

STUART V. MITCHELL AND OTHERS.

This was a motion for a new trial, on an action of trover, wherein the plaintiff had obtained a verdict. The case had been twice tried, and had also been brought before the Court in the shape of a former new trial motion, and in various other ways. It is also at present the subject of an appeal to the Privy Council. The principal question at issue throughout, as will be remembered, was whether certain goods saved by Captain Williamson, of the defendant's firm, from the bottom of the sea, near the Heads, had formed part of the cargo of the Catherine Adamson which had been wrecked at a place called the "Old Man's Hat," near North Head. The plaintiff was the captain of that vessel. At the first trial, the defendant had obtained a verdict; but this having been set aside on an appeal to the full Court, the finding at the second trial was, as already stated, for the plaintiff for the full value of the goods in question. That verdict was now impeached as being against evidence and upon other grounds.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr Broadhurst, Q.C., appeared in support of this motion, and Mr. Martin, Q.C., Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Norton, for the defendants.

During the progress of the argument, it was stated that the only real difficulty which existed, was as to the defendants' claim for salvage. Their Honors accordingly suggested the propriety of a settlement of the case by the admission of this claim. There seemed a disposition to arrange in that way, but this was rendered impossible, because, as was explained by Mr. Barker, one of plaintiff's attorneys, there was not at present any one in the colony authorised to conclude such an agreement on plaintiff's behalf.

The argument did not terminate.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Before Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.

BROWNE V. SCOTT.

The trial of this case was resumed and concluded. It was an action for breach of a contract to pay plaintiff £4000 in a certain mode, and with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, in consideration of his retirement from the firm of Charles Scott and Co., ironmongers. The substantial question at issue was whether the plaintiff had been induced to enter into this contract by misrepresentations as to the state of plaintiff's account against the firm. The evidence was concluded on Wednesday, and the particulars of the case reported in yesterday's issue.

Counsel having addressed the jury,

His Honor proceeded to sum up. The burthen of proof, he said, rested with the defendant, for the making of this contract had been established, and it was necessary to show that it had been based on misrepresentation in order to vitiate it. No moral fraud being charged it was necessary, to warrant a verdict for defendant, that the misrepresentation should expressly or impliedly have been part of the contract between these parties.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £4109 5s. 6d. being the full amount claimed.

MOFFIT V. POLACK.

This was an action for slander by Mr. William Palmer Moffit, an attorney, against Mr. Abraham Polack.

The slander declared upon was uttered at a time when the plaintiff was prosecuting defendant for obtaining money from him (the plaintiff) on false pretences. This prosecution ended in Polack's committal, and subsequently in his conviction. A hearing at the Central Police Court was losing when Polack declared that Moffit had robbed his (Polack's) servant girl, of a valuable nugget, and ought to be in gaol. Three witnesses, including the plaintiff, clearly proved the use of some such terms as these. One of the three, Mr. R. S. Ross, a magistrate, said that Moffit had previously called Polack a robber, or something of the kind; but Moffit denied this, and the third witness, a police sergeant, remembered no such expression on Moffit's part. The defence was that these expressions had been used as mere abuse, not unnatural under the circumstances, conveying no real charge of robbery, and entailing no real injury upon the plaintiff's character.

His Honor said that the natural effect of the words was to convey the charge of an indictable offence, but it was for the jury to say whether this was the intention or whether the expression had been merely abusive, entailing no real injury.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing.

His Honor refused to grant a certificate for costs, considering that the action was a very trumpery one, and ought not, under all the circumstances, to have been brought.

Counsel for the plaintiffs Mr. Butler; for the defendant, Mr. Isaacs.

GRENFELL V. COLLINS.

This was an action for breach of agreement to employ plaintiff and his assistants in driving cattle from Mungyer, on the Barwan, to Deniliquin.

Mr Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Blake appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darvall and Mr. Faucett for the defendant.

The trial did not terminate.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Deputy Judge and a Jury of four.

GARTY V. SMITH.

This was an action for a malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, to which the defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was an uncertificated insolvent, and the defendant was the owner by purchase of a dwelling-house and certain land, at Balmain; that the plaintiff broke and entered the house, and carried away therefrom a grate, and that the defendant appeared before a magistrate, and obtained a warrant on which the plaintiff was arrested. From the evidence, it appeared that the defendant purchased the house before mentioned at public auction under a power of sale, contained in a mortgage deed, from plaintiff to one Dight. That plaintiff had not given up possession until after he had sold the grate which he was charged with stealing, and which, according to the statement of his witnesses, was not a fixture, but which, according to defendant and one witness, had been set in mortar. The jury, after a short absence, found for the plaintiff with £50 damages. Mr. Cory for plaintiff, Mr. Brenan for defendant.

FITCH V. RUSSELL.

This case was commenced, and will be resumed this morning.

CAMDEN DISTRICT COURT.

Monday, August 13.

Before Henry Cary, Esq., Judge.

MULHOLLAND V. HOBBS.

This case was tried before a jury of four, and was an action for defamation, the damages being laid at £200. The parties are farmers, living in the neighbourhood of Razorback. The plaintiff now complained that, in reply to an offer by him to pay for a bullock bought from the defendant, the latter said, in the presence of several persons, "Do you think I am going to take money for a stolen bullock; you stole the bullock, you are a thief," and other words to the same purport. Mr. Forbes, for the defendant, filed a plea that the "plaintiff illegally took the defendant's bullock, broke him in, and worked him in his team, without defendant's permission." Mr. Meymott, for the plaintiff, objected to this, as being no plea in justification; upon which Mr Forbes proposed to withdraw it. In support of the plaintiff's case, the plaintiff himself swore that some time in the year 1858 the defendant asked permission to leave a bullock of his on the plaintiff's land for a few days; which was granted. As the beast, however, was not removed for several months, the plaintiff demanded to be paid for agistment, but at length agreed to buy the bullock for £2 (in addition to the charge for agistment), to be paid for when found. The plaintiff called twice at the defendant's house and offered payment to his wife, who refused to accept the money; he then put the bullock in his team and began to work him, upon which the defendant came (in July last), demanded the bullock, and when the plaintiff offered to pay the £2, made use of the words complained of. Two persons, servants to the plaintiff, who were present at the time, confirmed the plaintiff's story; and another witness, James Horrisy, a farmer, deposed that about a month since, and on a different occasion the defendant told him that he should get a warrant against the plaintiff for stealing a bullock off Razorback. The defendant denied having made use of the words; and his son and another witness, who were present when the offence was supposed to be committed, deposed that they did not hear the words complained of, but that the defendant said, "it was not a bit better than stealing." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1s. damages.

Practice of the Court—In the course of the above case Mr. Forbes called for a letter which the plaintiff had notice to produce. Mr. Faucett said he did not object to produce the letter, but he did object to the notice; his client had received none which he could recognise. He held in his hand a paper, signed "David Forbes, Council for the Defendant," purporting to be a notice, but he could not believe it was genuine. Mr. Forbes said that as there was no attorney in the case he had drawn and signed the notice, and sent it for service. The Judge said Mr. Forbes had made a mistake, which he felt sure would not be repeated. The functions of the two branches of the profession must be kept distinct. Counsel could advise and appear in court, but not take upon themselves those duties which were proper to the other branch of the profession.

FOULKES V. CADY.

Claim £5 10s. 5d., balance due on a store account. The defendant, who was absent with a team on the road, had put in a written defence denying the purchase of particular items in the account. The plaintiff, when put to the proof of the sale of the items objected to, was unable to prove the sale of these articles which were entered in his books as sold by his wife and his shopman; the former he would not call as a witness, and the latter had left the neighbourhood. Judgment for plaintiff, £3 15s. 7d., being the amount sold by the plaintiff himself.

SMITH V. PALMER.

Claim £1 10s. 3d. for labour on the roads. The plaintiff deposed that the defendant had set him to work on a bye road near Camden. He worked for eight days and 6 half, at 5s. a day, but was paid only 12s 3d. The defendant, in answer, stated that the road was to be mended by subscription, and that he was put on as overseer; but had not received the necessary funds from the subscribers. By the Court: "The labourer must be paid, and you must get repaid by those who made you overseer." Judgment for the plaintiff.

THOMPSON V. BRETT.

Claim £134 7s. 10d., for store goods. Mr. Meymott, for the plaintiff, moved to postpone the case, on account of the absence of a material witness, whose presence the plaintiff found to be necessary on hearing the decision of the Court in the above case of Tomkins v. Cady. Motion granted on payment of the costs of the day. Mr. Forbes appeared for the defendant.

THOMPSON V. LUKER.

Claim, £6; being £1 for cash paid to defendant, and £5 for breach of contract. It appeared in evidence that early in the present year the plaintiff purchased from the defendant nine head of cattle for £24, and paid £1 earnest. The cattle were to be turned into the plaintiff's paddock which adjoined that of the defendant, and the defendant was to have the use of two milch cows, until the plaintiff removed them. Sometime afterwards the defendant sold the cattle to a third person for £30. For the defence, Charles Luker, the defendant's son, deposed that the cattle continued in his father's paddock after the sale to the plaintiff; that three weeks after the sale he went by his father's desire and told the plaintiff to remove the cattle; that a month after that he went again; that nine weeks more passed away when he again went to the plaintiff for the same purpose, and told him that he must pay for nine weeks' keep; and that, after all, they were not sold for three weeks after the nine had elapsed. Thomas Hobbs who made the second purchase, stated that he bought the cattle of Luker just before the first flood, early in February. The Judge observed that Charles Luker's account was impossible, and gave judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

CULLEN AND WIFE V. CROWE.

This was an action for defamatory words used by the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at £10 5s. The use of the words was not proved; it is therefore unnecessary to report them. Plaintiff nonsuited. Mr. Meymott appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Forbes for the defence.

WELCH V. M'BEATH.

Claim £10 5s.; balance due on a building contract. The defence was that the contract was not completed. The contract was in writing, and to perform work for £45 according to plan and specification, which were in the defendant's possession, but were not in court. The Judge said he could not determine the base without the specification, and adjourned the case until the next sitting, the defendant having to deposit with the Registrar the balance due.

Tuesday, August 14.

Before Henry Cary, Esq., Judge.

WOODBRIDGE V. KEANE.

Claim £12 for roofing and shingling. Plaintiff swore that he had contracted to do certain work for £12, which he had done, and been paid only £7 17s. on account; he now sought to recover the balance. The defendant produced a written contract, in which the plaintiff agreed to shingle a verandah in addition to the other work. The contract purported to be signed by the plaintiff's mark, but he denied having put his mark to it, whereas the defendant swore that he had seen him do it. The case, which was proceeded with thus far yesterday, was adjourned until to-day, that the attesting witness might be produced, William Dumphy being now sworn deposed that he had written the agreement, read it twice over to the plaintiff, who told him to sign it for him, and who held the pen while his mark was made. The plaintiff now merely denied that he touched the pen. Judgment for the defendant.

DOMINICK AND ANOTHER V. DEILIN.

This action was brought by two brothers, Italians, against the defendant, a German, to recover £4 16s., the balance due on the sale of two bullocks. Mack Glinsky, an officer in the Camden police, acted as German interpreter. It appeared that the plaintiffs sold two bullocks to the defendant for £9, both of which died shortly afterwards; upon which, upon a suggestion by the defendant that they were diseased when sold, they agreed to bear half the loss. The plaintiffs admitted that they had agreed to such terms, but said it was upon condition that the £4 10s. should be paid at once. More than twelve months had elapsed, and they had not yet been paid. Defendant denied that such a condition was made. The Judge said that he thought the justice of the case would be met by making the defendant pay half the claim. Judgment for plaintiffs for £2 8s.

BRANDON V. WARD.

In this case, which was an action of trover for a horse, and which was tried by a jury at the last Camden sittings, a verdict was given for the defendant. The plaintiff gave notice of motion for a new trial, but as he did not now appear to support his motion, Mr. Meymott moved that judgment might be entered for the defendant. As the plaintiff resided in a distant district, and might be kept away by the badness of the roads, it was ordered that judgment should be entered for defendant and execution for costs issue, at the expiration of a month, unless the defendant should within that time file an affidavit accounting for his absence, and also pay the costs into Court; a copy of the affidavit to be forwarded to the defendant. The costs of the present motion to be defendant's costs in the cause.

BRAND V. HEATHER.

In this case, which was also trover for a horse, the plaintiff obtained a judgment with £25 damages in February last. The defendant had then moved for a new trial, which was granted on payment of costs, and on the damages being lodged with the registrar. It was at the same time ordered that the second trial should take place in Sydney, and that the plaintiff should issue a summons from the Metropolitan Court within a reasonable time. Mr. Meymott now moved that the £25 deposited with the registrar might be paid over to the defendant, on the ground that no action had been commenced in Sydney. Motion granted on production of a certificate from the registrar of the Metropolitan District Court that no plaint had been there filed.

This concluded the business of the Court. The list contained thirty causes.

EAST MAITLAND DISTRICT COURT.

[From our Correspondent.]

Tuesday, August 14.

Before Mr. Justice Owen.

The Court opened at ten o'clock. The barristers present were Mr. Wild, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Simpson.

GEORGE V. BELLAMY.

His Honor delivered judgment in this case. He said that a name put on any part of a bill constituted an endorsement, and therefore if a proper notice had been given it would have satisfied him. The plaintiff's own evidence showed that notice of dishonor was given on the 12th, and as that day was a Sunday it was a *dies non*, and it was no notice. Verdict, therefore, for the defendant.

MOFFATT V. INGALL.

This was an action brought by plaintiff against defendant for breach of contract. The plaintiff's testimony went to show that he had made a verbal agreement with the defendant for the purchase of his stock at Morpeth. The defendant, by agreement, was to deliver the stock at cost price. He was to call over the prices of every article, and then it was to be entered into the stock book. On some articles the cost price was marked; on others it was not. Defendant called over the prices as arranged, and they were entered in the stock book. Afterwards, plaintiff paid £970 odd for the goods purchased. On subsequently looking over the stock, and ascertaining the private marks, he discovered that some of the goods were overcharged, and some were charged at the selling price. The overcharge plaintiff estimated at £50, which was the amount for which he sued.

HICKEY V. FRASER.

This was an action upon a bill of exchange for £21 7s., made by Hugh Fraser, in favour of Edwin Hickey, and accepted by John Campbell. The bill was dated August 4, 1858, and was made payable six months after date, at Osterley. According to the plaintiff's statement, he was agent for his brother, Edwin Hickey, now in England, and knew the defendant. The signature of the drawer of the bill was defendant's, and the endorsement was his brother's handwriting. He did not know the handwriting of the acceptor. The bill was given in payment of a quantity of timber, which defendant had split and taken away without authority. On the 7th February, the day the bill arrived at maturity, plaintiff was with his brother all day, at Osterley, and Campbell did not come to take it up. Notice was sent to defendant of the bill being dishonoured the evening of the same day. [Copy of notice produced.] The notice said nothing about the bill being accepted. His Honor having read the document said, it was not a proper and sufficient notice of dishonour. Mr. Simpson, who appeared for plaintiff, said he thought the instrument partook more of the nature of an order than a bill of exchange. Plaintiff was then ordered to retire, and his Honor quoted several authorities to show that the notice was insufficient, and said unless it could be shown that defendant had waived the notice by admitting his liability, plaintiff must be non suited. Plaintiff was then recalled, and said he was present at a conversation between his brother and defendant, on the Raymond-terrace Road, when defendant admitted having received the notice. His brother told defendant that he (defendant) would have to pay the bill, to which he replied it was very hard, as Campbell owed him the money. His Honor said that was more of a remonstrance than a promise to pay. Plaintiff said a good deal of conversation took place on that occasion, but he could not recollect it. The defendant, however, seemed to consider himself liable. His Honor did not think the notice of dishonour sent to defendant a sufficient notice, and therefore plaintiff must be nonsuited. Non-suited accordingly. Mr. Simpson for plaintiff, Mr. Ellis for defendant.

MOFFATT V. INGALL.

This case was resumed. Plaintiff stated that defendant came to him in the first instance and asked him if he would come to terms about his (defendant's) stock. Plaintiff said if he thought of doing so he would let him know. About a month after he agreed to take the stock, but said, as he was unacquainted with drapery goods, he would get Mr. Black of Raymond-terrace to see the stock. He did not say that Mr. Black was to value the stock, nor did he recollect anything being said about a valuation. The agreement was to be entered into by either Mr. Black or his representative. On the 5th April they met to conclude the bargain. Mr. Weston (Mr. Black's representative), Mr. Salmon, and defendant, and himself were present. Defendant then asked whether the goods were to be taken at cost price or at a valuation, and he replied: "At cost price, as they would get over it sooner." Mr. Ingall called out the quantities and prices, Mr. Salmon entered them in the stock-book, and Mr. Weston called back the quantities to check them, but he did not check the prices. He (plaintiff) agreed to the prices called out by defendant, on the supposition that they were the cost prices; neither Mr. Salmon nor Mr. Weston were engaged by him to value the articles; Mr. Weston was merely engaged by him to see the number and quantity of the articles. The entries were made in the stockbook at the same time as the cost price was called out. He (plaintiff) had since compared the prices in the stock-book with the cost prices marked on the goods, and in many instances they did not agree. (Plaintiff was allowed to look at the stock-book to refresh his memory.) For instance, No. 1, twenty-nine pieces of ribbon, cost price on the lid of the box, was 1s. 10½d; in the book it was entered at 2s. 2d. No. 1½, six and a-half pieces, cost price, 2s. 8d, entered in book, 2s 10d. He (plaintiff) had gone through the whole of the stock in like manner, and the loss he had sustained by this discrepancy was £26 16s. 7½d. He also considered that he was overcharged on other goods that had no cost mark on, and some of the goods not included in those he had stated had only the selling price mark, which he had been charged. He knew it was the selling price, because the mark was in letter, and not figures. The loss he computed in this way amounted to £23 odd—making in all about £50. The stock was not exclusively a summer stock, but a general stock, laid in at the summer season. The goods he paid for, part by cash and part by promissory notes, one of which was still outstanding. Mr. Angus Weston corroborated plaintiff's statement as to the goods being taken at cost price, and as to his being merely employed by plaintiff to see that the quantity of goods represented what defendant called out. He admitted that he made a remark at the time that the stock was cheap, and had been well bought. He said that had the stock been valued then it would have been liable to a depreciation of from 10 to 15 per cent., the majority of the stock being summer goods, and therefore unsaleable. The defendant's account of the transaction was, that plaintiff agreed to take the stock, amounting to about £900, on the understanding of valuing the stock and getting a person to measure it. Mr. Weston came, and he with plaintiff, himself (defendant), and Mr. Salmon, whom Mr. Moffatt had previously sent for to take down the stock, proceeded to business. He (defendant) said to plaintiff, "Will you value the stock, as I give it, and if there is any portion of it you think dear, Weston and Moffatt, you place your value on it, and I will see if I will accept that value." He said he never offered the goods to plaintiff at cost price. The goods were never valued in any other way than by calling out, and Mr. Weston checked the quantity and heard the price. He made some objection to one or two articles, but he agreed to take them. He made no abatement on any article. The stock was taken on Tuesday and Wednesday and the money was paid on the Saturday following. On the Monday following, Mr. Moffatt came to him and asked him for the invoices, that he might check whether he had got the goods at cost price. He replied cost price had nothing to do with it, and refused to show them. William Salmon corroborated defendant's statement as to the goods being taken by valuation. On the first piece of goods being lifted, he said that Ingall's said "Will you have it at my valuation, or if anything is too high, leave it over." He did not think plaintiff or Mr. Weston made any reply; but they seemed to give tacit acquiescence. He heard nothing at all said about cost price, and plaintiff and Weston seemed perfectly satisfied. His Honor said the question was what was the contract, whether, as the plaintiff stated, the goods were to be taken at cost price, or as the defendant averred at his valuation. Looking at the evidence and the circumstances and manner in which the business had been conducted, the probabilities were in favour of the plaintiff. Looking at the transaction in all its bearings, he could not but come to the conclusion that the contract was to take the goods at cost price. And believing that to be the case he could not but animadvert strongly on the conduct of the defendant, who, being entrusted to give out the cost price, had, in many instances, given out the selling price. Plaintiff had given his statement with the fairness of a man worthy of credit and trust. Verdict for the plaintiff, £40. His Honor then said that he had never sat in a case in his life, where, according to probabilities, he could have more safely come to the conclusion he had done. Mr. Ellis appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Thompson (for Mr. Mullen) for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of James Evers, a second meeting. One debt was proved, and the meeting was adjourned until the 4th September.

IN RE F. OGDEN.

Frederick Ogden, of George-street, Sydney, a confinee for debt in her Majesty's Gaol at Darlinghurst, having petitioned the Court for leave to sequestrate his estate, his Honor Mr. Justice Milford ordered petitioner to be examined before the Chief Commissioner as to the reason of his incarceration, the examination has been appointed by the Chief Commissioner to take place at 11 o'clock on Saturday.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS

Friday, 17th August.—Nathaniel Payton, junior, adjourned second for examination, 11. Robert Pearson, second, 3.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. G. Hill, Cohen, Smithers, and Allen.

Seventeen drunkards were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours; and an offender named Ann Perkins, on the occasion of her fourth conviction within one month, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months as an idle and disorderly person.

Thomas Fitzgerald for having, in a public place, made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; and Maria Baker, for having made use of language of a nature calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, was ordered to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Harry Cooper Lewis was brought before the Court by constable Kember, charged with having unlawfully assaulted Jane, his wife. Jane Lewis deposed that defendant is her husband, who although well able to support her does not, in consequence whereof she is under the necessity of earning something for herself by means of giving music lessons and by needle work; about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening he assaulted her by throwing upon her from a bottle a quantity of nitric acid; the acid fell upon her face and forehead, causing the injuries now visible, and for which she has been obliged to obtain medical assistance. Defendant asked no questions of his wife, but admitted the fact, alleging that, being under the influence of drink, he was irritated to act as he did. Defendant was committed for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions.

Caleb George was brought before the court by inspector Harrison, on three charges of obtaining goods by means of false pretences. In the early part of last month, he purchased of Henry S. Gibson a horse, for £16 16s., and of James D. Jones, a saddle and a bridle for £6 5s., for which he filled up cheques on the Oriental Bank, not erasing the word "Sydney," but writing also the word "Chilton," stating in each case that the cheque would be paid on presentation; of William Baulke he purchased goods amounting to 13s., in payment of which he gave a similarly drawn cheque for £1 16s. representing himself as the servant of Caleb George, and receiving the money balance; of Farmer and Painter he purchased goods, amounting to 21s, giving a cheque for £2 6s., and receiving the balance. The cheques were presented, but not paid. Soon after these transactions he made himself scarce in Sydney, but was pursued, overtaken, and given into custody by Mr. Gibson; on the 13th of July he was brought before the Bench, and evidence given of the nature of the transactions. In reply the prisoner alleged that he had, or had reason to believe that he had funds to his credit at the branch of the Oriental Bank at Chilton upon which he had drawn, having written to the manager on the subject. He was remanded from time to time until to-day, when a gentleman from the Oriental Bank deposed that from a communication which had been received from the manager at Chilton, he had every reason to believe that prisoner had no funds there to his credit. One of the cheques had been forwarded through the Bank of New South Wales for collection, and had returned unpaid. Prisoner was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on each of the four charges. There are yet other charges of a similar character not brought forward.

Henry Selfe, found guilty of having assaulted William Alnon, a bailiff, in the execution of his duty, levying for city rates, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s. with 3s. 6d costs.

A woman named Downes was found guilty of having assaulted a little boy of between three and four years of age, the son of Agnes Michael, by striking him several blows on the back with her hand, was sentenced to pay 20s. penalty, and 4s. 6d. for costs.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. J. M'Lean.

Mary Taylor, a married woman, found lying drunk in George-street, was for the offence fined 10s.; in default of payment to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

James Hogg, licensed publican, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, on the information of William E Shorter, was charged with having knowingly connived at the desertion of James Lynn, a seaman belonging to the ship Centurion. Mr. Moffat appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Roberts for the defence. Evidence was given as to Lynn's desertion, of which offence he had a few days since been found guilty. William Dixon, a seaman, lately belonging to the Hollinside, from which vessel he had deserted, deposed that he saw defendant at his house the Sunday before leaving the ship, and with him (witness) were a man named Young, and two other seamen of the Hollinside. Defendant came on board on Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday night witness, with Lynn, again went to his house, when he told them that they could get a chance of working in a wood boat. The next morning they went down to a wharf, and were employed in loading wood, and defendant brought them breakfast and dinner. Young knew that witness was a sailor; he lived in the house opposite to Hogg's. Lynn left a quadrant and some other things at Young's, and they had something to eat there. James Young, a stonemason, living in Palmer-street, deposed that he had accompanied two of the Hollinside's seamen to Woolloomooloo; but he did not recollect having ever seen Dixon in his house or on board. Lynn did no leave a quadrant or anything else at his (witness's) house. He had taken Dixon to Hogg's about a month ago. James Lynn deposed that he had deserted the Hollinside. He saw defendant on the 18th ultimo, and went to his house, first calling at Young's; on the Monday evening he took a quadrant, and some clothes to Young's house, and he was present when they were left. When at defendant's, witness told him that he had left his ship, and in reply he said he would get him (witness) a shove up in a wood boat. Young took them (Lynn and Dixon) to the wharf to unload the boat, riddled lime, and loaded carts, sleeping at night in the shed. He told defendant he was a deserter. He had seen defendant and Young at Goodwin's (Pennant Hills), who employed them (witness and Dixon). Defendant was found guilty, and ordered to pay a fine of £10, with £3 9s. 6d. professional and Court costs; in default to be imprisoned for three months.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£470	16	7
Gin	210	10	4
Whisky	35	18	10
Rum	404	19	0
Wine	78	10	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	38	3	4
(in bottle)	17	11	8
Tobacco and snuff	140	14	0
Coffee and chicory	55	19	6
Sugar (unrefined)	770	0	0
Molasses	6	0	6
Pilotage	6	14	4
Total	£2175	17	5

Messrs. Mort and Co., held to-day their weekly produce sale. In wool there is no alteration to notice, the only lots offered being two bales of mixed wool, which brought 11¾d. per lb., and two bales of New Zealand wool, 13¾d. per lb. The news by the Jeddo of the London wool sales, proves that the present rates paid here for low and middling wools do not pay shippers, and that it is only on first-class clips that an advance has been obtained.

Sheepskins rule about the same as last week, 1917 sheepskins were sold to-day at from 7¼d. to 8d. per lb.

Tallow.—The market is well supplied; but as the town trade did not appear anxious to supply themselves at present rates, several lots were withdrawn. About 40 casks of beef and mixed tallow were disposed of to-day, at from 38s. 6d to 49s. 6d

Hides are not quite so firm, although for a superior lot of 131, averaging 70 lbs. each, 17s. 6d. each was obtained. The highest price, however, ruling for heavy hides cannot be quoted higher that 15s. 6d. each. About 370 hides were sold at from 4s. to 17s. 6d. each.

Black oil was sold at £27 to £34 per tun, and sperm oil at £70 per tun. Shank bones, £6 to £7 per ton. Horns, 11s. to 25s. per hundred.

The John Melhuish and Vimeira arrived to-day from London, with cargoes of general merchandise.

The London Chartered Bank of Australia held their half-yearly meeting on the 1st of June. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of income tax was declared. In reply to a shareholder, who asked whether the Bank was still paying interest on deposits, the chairman said they were still doing so, but it depended upon how long they remained in the Bank. The directors had attempted to put a stop to this practice, but found that by doing so they had done a little injury to the Bank, and thought it was no use their refusing to do what all the other Banks were doing. The London Chartered Bank only paid interest on monthly accounts while some of the other banks paid on daily accounts. The directors disapproved of the system and so did the manager, but having charge of the interests of the bank, they were obliged to go with the times.

A letter received from the firm in London to whom the two bales of alpaca wool shipped here in February last were consigned, states, that on finding a large portion of the wool consisted of fleeces of different qualities, they had determined to keep them back for the present from public auction, and in the interval to submit them for inspection to Mr. Titus Salt, the first and the largest manufacturer of alpaca fabrics. It will be remembered that the difference in the quality of the fleeces resulted from the crossing of the alpaca with the llama, a great number of the animals shorn being the first cross.

From Messrs. W. W. Stables and Co.'s circular, dated June 7th, we extract the following:—

Our tables of exports during the month of May show, in the aggregate, a very heavy increase over the transactions of the previous month. This was anticipated, but hardly to the extent to which we find it to have been the case. The gross value of shipments, to all ports, is £883,341, against £724,933 in April, showing an increase of £158,408. The bulk of this increase is to Melbourne: our figures for that port being £551,899, against £350,472 in April, giving an increase of £201,427. These extra amounts may, however, be all found in the columns of piece goods, millinery, and haberdashery, together with apparel and wrought leather. We have fully an average number of clearances to report, and, indeed, considerably more than we have had since the commencement of 1860. Since the publication of our supplementary circular for the Marseilles mail, we have received from the customs an entry of 10,792 gallons of white wine, per Strathdon. The excuse they make for not having furnished it along with the original manifest is, that the entry was incomplete at the time they made their copy of manifest. To Sydney we have this month a considerable decline in values—being for May £189,706, against £270,830 in April—showing a decrease of £81,114. To Adelaide and Hobart Town we have an increase, respectively, of £16,535, and £19,560. The alteration in the despatch of our Australian mails will, we fear, entail considerable inconvenience as regards the publication of our circular. This will be the second change in day of publication to which we have been obliged to submit, to the great derangement of our books, and the stoppage of the plan which we had commenced, of giving, below the totals for past month, those of the corresponding month in the previous year. We shall now be obliged to publish the circular eight days later than heretofore, and shall, consequently, close it up to the 8th instead of the 1st of each month. The circular will be delivered on the 15th instead of the 7th, and a supplementary one will be ready for the Marseilles mail on the 26th. We shall send a supplement on the 22nd or 23rd of this month, in time for country use, to all our friends, whether subscribers to the extra supplement or not, as otherwise they would be left with very antiquated information to send out by this mail. Next month, matters will fall into their regular course, as stated above. There has been considerable surprise excited by a statement in the *Times*, as to the proportionate exports of the first three months of 1860, as compared with 1859. We give a summary of these exports, by which it will be seen that the difference is even greater than was supposed. We have made our statement up to the 1st of June, embracing five months, by which we find that the total shipments to all Australian ports, was, for 1859 £3,439,153, and for 1860, £3,860,877—showing an increase in 1860 of £421,724. Taking each port separately—we have to Melbourne, in 1859, £2,149,973, in 1860, £2,284,683—increase, £134,710; to Sydney, in 1859, £953,811, in 1860, £1,049,017—increase, £95,206; to Adelaide, in 1859, £411,989, in 1860, £403,793—increase, £191,804; to Hobart Town and Launceston, in 1859, £123,380, in 1860, £123,384—increase, £4. We have to note an alteration in the cargo of the Chiloe, for Sydney, which in our supplement of 17th May was quoted as having 4100 gallons of brandy. This entry was passed merely as foreign spirit, and, in the absence of better information, was placed in the columns as brandy; we have since ascertained that it was rum. We should be glad if all parties interested in the shipment of spirits would declare distinctly, at the time of clearing, what kind they are. Our Liverpool passenger list gives 1160 steerage passengers—of whom 782 were for Melbourne, and 398 for Sydney. The Samaritan, 29; Great Tasmania, 331; Queen of India, 132; Savannah, 260; Western Chief, 29; Tudor, for Sydney, 39e.

The Wonga Wonga brings Melbourne papers to the 13th instant. The *Herald* gives the subjoined report of the import market:—

During the past week business in the local markets has continued in a very unsatisfactory state, and prices have not undergone any sort of improvement—such changes as have actually taken place having been in favour of the buyer. For ales, &c., in bulk and bottle, the demand has been very limited, and the best brands of the former have not commanded more than £7. Bacon, hams, cheese, and butter have also been in slight request, and quotations have been with difficulty sustained. In the market for Eastern produce, there has been no change worthy of notice. Sugars and rice have changed hands in small parcels at previous rates, and teas have firmly maintained their value. The market for wines and spirits has been characterised by no important alteration. If we except a variation spirit of importers in the price of first class brandies, which have been placed at 10s 3d per gallon. Flour: In ports ... moderate; a fair country demand continues. Closing quotations are as follows—Adelaide sorts, £18 10s to £ 0; Tasmanian £18 to £18 10s, Victorian (country), £18 10s; Californian is still held for £20. Wheat: Colonial is held for 8s to 8s 3d per bushel; holders of Californian demand the same price. The cargo of latter description to hand, per ... is said to have changed hands, but the price has not yet transpired. Oats remain unchanged. Closing quotations are as follows:—Irish, Swedish, Danish, and Calcutta, ... Californian, ... colonial, 4s to 4s 3d per bushel. Barley ... request—colonial and Californian feeding sorts, ...; malting, 7s per bushel. Maize is in fair request ... per bushel. Bran: Stocks are well worked out, and a better feeling ... closing price, ... per bushel. Oatmeal: Imported sorts range from £20 to £24. Bencraft's ... readily saleable at £25 per ton; the latter description goes steadily into consumption, and is in much favour amongst consumers.

We append Messrs. Hunter and Houghton's Circular, dated Batavia, 23rd June, 1860:

Our last circular was dated the 24th ultimo, and we are now hourly expecting the mail from Singapore with the English letters of the 16th ultimo, and which ought also to bring the Australian mail of the 15th April.

There is no vessel at present loading for the colonies, nor have any left since the D. T. Visser. In produce not much is doing in consequence of the scarcity of both sugar and coffee. Both crops are, however, now coming in, so that in a couple of months the demand for produce will likely be brisk.

Arrack—4 per cent. overproof, very dull indeed; we quote it at 45 dollars per leaguer of 133 Imperial gallons; a large quantity could however be bought below this.

Coffee, Java.—We have heard of no sales lately, at Samarang at 35 dollars per picul is asked. The Government crop this year is 180,000 piculs (11,000 tons) more than the last, and still is below the average, the crop of 1859 having been particularly bad.

Coffee, Padang.—Some small parcels are offering, which the owners appear anxious to sell, and it could be bought at about 34 dollars per picul. On the 30th, Government sells at auction at Padang 30,000 to 40,000 piculs more.

Sugar.—Some considerable sales have been made at 16 dollars for No. 16 of old crop sugars, and for forward delivery no one will offer above this figure. Muscovadoes can be contracted for at 12 dollars. Most mills are now busy grinding. The canes are very fine, and should the weather be propitious a very heavy crop will be raised.

Sago Pearl.—Latest Singapore quotation, 2 90-100 dollars per picul.

Rice.—Some further sales have taken place for shipment to China; for Europe also there is some demand. We quote cargo rice at 120 dollars to 130 dollars per koyang, white Batavia at 140 dollars to 155 dollars per koyang, and fine white table rice at 180 dollars to 200 dollars per koyang. The paddy crop is now all in, and we are sorry to say that it is generally very short.

Pepper (black.)—Sales of Lampong at 20¼ dollars; Bencoolen would fetch 21½ dollars to 22 dollars.

Pepper (white.)—None for sale at the moment.

Nutmegs, (No. 1, Bencoolen), in some demand, at about 85 dollars per picul.

Mace (No. 1, ditto), is wanted at 50 dollars to 60 dollars per picul.

Cloves.—Obtainable at 26 dollars to 28 dollars per picul.

Rattans.—Very plentiful. Large lots can be bought cheap. We value them at 6 dollars per picul, according to quality.

Freight.—Tonnage continues in good demand, notwithstanding that produce is scarce, and Dutch ships have obtained about 75 dollars per last for dead weight, and 80 dollars for light freight to Amsterdam. The Oscar First has obtained £3 for rice, and £3 5s for sugar, to London, Hamburg, or Bremen, with 5s per ton extra if to Holland. The Jan Pieters Koen is loading rice for China at moderate rate.

Exchange.—The Trading Company company to draw on Holland at 102 per cent., and Government to offer at 100 per cent. six months' date. On England bills are a little scarce again, at 1 40-100 per £ six months' date. Private firms are drawing on Holland at 103½ per cent., six months' date. On Singapore the rate is 2 50-100 per dollar.

Specie.—Queen's sovereigns have been sold at f 13 each. Of colonial there are none offering. Australian gold is wanted, at about per real of 416 grains troy.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.

Coals.—The Smallwood brought 550 tons, which are not yet sold; the Princess Alelia, 954 tons, which are sold at 31 dollars per ton; the Borneo brought 450 tons, which she took on to Singapore.

Beef.—In no demand; nominal value 70 dollars per picul.

Flour is wanted, and Adelaide would now fetch 24 dollars per bag of 200lbs.

The submarine cable between this and Singapore continues out of order. It cost two millions of guilders and is quite worthless.

The Weather, &c.—The wet weather has now apparently fairly finished, and has been succeeded by a cold dry westerly breeze, with a slight touch of frost early yesterday morning. The slight fresh in the river, reported by us on Tuesday, increased that day till it reached some four or five feet above high-water mark, with a brisk current, and an unusual quantity of drift timber for that height. Last evening the water was nearly still, but very muddy, and rather lower than the highest point reached on Tuesday. So far as we have yet learnt, little actual injury has been done to the young wheat crop by the continued rain.—*Maitland Mercury of Yesterday.*

Singleton, August 15.—After upwards of three weeks' continued wet weather, we again enjoy the rays of old Sol with a feeling of joy and comfort greater than usual. "A change came o'er the scene" on the night from Sunday to Monday, when a rather severe frost had taken place, and it was evident, on Monday morning that, at last, we were favoured with fair weather. The river has been considerably in fresh the last week, and, since Sunday, has become unfordable. The mails have to be conveyed across in a boat. This stoppage of the general traffic is beginning to be felt very inconvenient, and teaches us another lesson of the urgent necessity to erect a bridge across the Hunter at Singleton. We hope that this object will be impressed upon Mr. Robertson, when he comes through here on his way to Sydney.—*Mercury's Correspondent.*

Warialda, August 2nd.—A shocking accident occurred at Bingera on Friday last. While drafting cattle at Mr. Hall's stockyard, an infuriated bullock charged a young man named Munson; he sprang to the fence, his foot slipped through the rails, when the bullock caught him, driving his horns completely through his body. Mr. Redhead, of Mobov, fortunately happened to be near the spot, rendered all the assistance in his power, and a messenger was immediately despatched to Warialda for Dr. Phillip, who immediately started to the relief of the sufferer, although it was now twelve o'clock at night, and he had thirty miles to ride across the bush on a mere cattle track. On examining the young man he found a dilacerated wound, about two and a half inches long, where the horn went in, about an inch and a half below the apex of the shoulder blade: and about an inch under the breastwart there was another wound about two inches long, with more equal edges, where the horn came out. Dr. Phillip is of opinion that it is one of the most wonderful escapes he ever saw, the horn having just missed the lung.—*Tamworth Examiner.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr WILLIAM AKIN are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased fourth Son, THOMAS, to move from his residence, Margaret street, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at a quarter to eight o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr GEORGE JOHNSTON are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, ELLEN, to move from his residence, No. 108, Riley-street, near Liverpool-street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker. No. 59, Hunter-street. N.B.—No circulars will be issued.

THE JOURNEYMAN BAKERS and the TWELVE-HOUR MOVEMENT. ABOLITION OF NIGHT WORK

Bread, in this establishment, baked by day only.

The undersigned, after six weeks' trial of the new system, finds it suit admirably; causing him less anxiety in the management of his business, and giving entire satisfaction to his customers.

He is prepared from this date to supply families who will do him the honour to give him their custom.

Delivery commences at 8 a.m. daily.

Bread guaranteed best quality,

From W. G. WHITESIDE,
153, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

N.B.—The hours in the bake-house are as follow:—
From 4 a.m. to 9 a.m.—5 hours' labour (1 hour breakfast).
From 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—4 hours' labour (1 hour dinner).
One hour labour afterwards,
Total—10 hours in the bake-house.
W. G. W.

Sydney, August 17.

ALL ORDERS drawn by the undersigned upon the late JOSEPH ROLFE, of Cabramatta, will now be paid on presentation to the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. SAMUEL ROLFE.

FOR SALE.—Now landing, at Grafton Wharf, ex s. s. Lord Worsley, best POTATOES.

SULPHURIC ACID, in leaden cases, safe packages for the country, each 3 cwt., for private SALE, at 4d. per lb. including packages. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

ORANGES, ORANGES.—The undersigned, having purchased from Mr Richard Hill the whole of this year's crop at Lane Cove, is prepared to treat with the Trade, or with Private Families, for any quantity of the most superior Oranges in the colony. W. H. M'KEOWN, Wood and Coal Depot, Market Wharf. August 13th.

WANTED TO SELL, good MARE, saddle and bridle, £12 (goes in harness). GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a strong spring FURNITURE VAN. GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-st. South.

HOGSKIN SADDLES and BRIDLES, colonial pattern, £4 each. GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-street near Liverpool-street.

FOR READY CASH.—WANTED, to PURCHASE, between Parramatta and Sydney, a comfortable five or six roomed COTTAGE, with kitchen, &c. One with some acres of land preferred. Apply this day and to-morrow, at Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
AND TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines or 16 words	...	One shilling.
Four lines or 32 ditto	...	Two shillings.
Six lines or 48 ditto	...	Three shillings.
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And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line of eight words for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 5s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment in postage stamps.

Sydney:—Printed and published by John Fairfax and Sons, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, August 17th, 1860.